The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 759

FRANCE.

No News of the Expected Bombardment of Paris Yesterday.

The German Army Being Constantly Reinforced.

A General Engagement Imminent in the Vicinity of Orleans.

Failure of Some Promising Peace Negotiations.

Gambetta Goes to the Vosges to Organize an Army There.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FROM ENGLAND.

Peace Negotiations.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Queen has been advised by representatives from the Prussian court to take an active part in urging her minister to make an effort in securing a treaty of peace between France and Germany. The Crown Princess of Prussia has addressed a letter to her mother on the subject of the war, which moved the Queen to insist on an interview with Earl Granville and Gladstone on Saturday. Action being taken the Prussian Minister [illegible] Bernstorff, which led him to request an interview to-day with the English Foreign Minister. Similar requests were addressed to Granville by the representatives of France, Austria, Russia, Belgium and Holland. In response to these calls, Granville to-day saw all the foreign ministers enumerated. It was understood to-night that the French, Spanish and Dutch Ministers had united in protesting against any change in the existing territorial arrangements of France, Holland and Belgium.

Later.

LONDON, Midnight, Oct. 18.—Negotiations at Brussels between Gen. Burnside and others have resulted in a total failure. The Foreign Office was to-night informed of the fact and to abandon all hopes of settlement.

The bombardment of Paris will commence immediately. Siege-guns were placed yesterday at Chatillon.

The Treaty of 1856.

Russia demands a revision of the treaty of 1856.

Fighting Around Paris.

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, October 18.—On Sunday a fresh attack was made on the German positions to the south of Paris, which were not carried.

On the preceding day the Bavarians, who still hold Bagneux Chevilly and L'Hay, were taken by surprise early in the morning by the Garde Mobile of the Coteur D'Or. The Bavarians fought stubbornly, and the action lasted till 1 o'clock p. m., but they were completely routed. The French are actively throwing up earthworks and constructing rifle-pits in advance of Forts D'Ivry and Charenton.

A spirited engagement occurred Sunday on the line of the Rouen road. The Prussian column, moving up the right bank of the Seine, approached Le Petit Andelys. The town was occupied by the Ninety-fourth Regiment, which, on the approach of the enemy, crossed the river, blew up the bridge, and fell back to Gaillon. The Prussians moved up the river to Courcelles where they passed the Seine. They were furiously attacked by the Franc-tireurs and finally compelled to retreat in disorder.

Spirit of the Parisians.

A letter from Paris of the 15th, received by balloon, says the squares and pleasure grounds have been planted with cabbage and cauliflowers. There is no anxiety to make peace.

The battle of Bagneux resulted in such a severe loss that the Prussians asked for [illegible] hours' armistice to bury their dead.

Bismarck's proposals for peace through Burnside were the payment of an indemnity of eight millions sterling, Alsace and Lorraine to be neutral territory for ten years, and then decide by a plebiscitum their future status; the Prussians to enter Paris and sign a peace there. The Parisians indignantly refused these terms.

The Situation Near Orleans.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A correspondent of the Tribune telegraphs from Tours on the 17th: [illegible]

I have a dispatch from Blois. No engagement has taken place. The French were daily receiving reinforcements, and [illegible] expected Tuesday on the left bank of the river, near Lafarte St. Aubin. Bourbaki arrived yesterday at Blois and took command of the army. The Republicans have destroyed the railroad bridge at Beaugency and their left has crossed the Loire in several places.

Prussian Attack on [illegible]

LONDON, Oct. 18.—In the Prussian's attack on the fortifications of [illegible] three citizens were killed and one hundred and fifty Mobile [illegible] M. Durand, a banker, taken as hostage for [illegible]

The Wurtemburg troops [illegible] under the command of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] with the King of Wurtemburg, and subsequently proceeded to [illegible]

General [illegible] reported their conversation to the King of Prussia. The result of the negotiation is not known.

Late News from Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The following dispatch has just been received:

"TALLEYRAND, Oct. 18.—Robeta, an attache of the Foreign Office, has just arrived here from Paris. He says the people are calm and hopeful. Politically, affairs are unaltered. Resolution seems to be common to all.

"The Prussians investing the city spread themselves behind their powerful batteries. So tremendous is the French fire that the plains are absolutely swept by it. The best gunners in the world are collected in the Paris fortifications. The marines never miss their mark at 6,000 metres.

A Bombardment of Paris Impossible.

"The Prussians are threatening the immediate bombardment of Paris. This is impossible, so long as the French forts outside are so well served, so every gun [illegible] near enough.

"The manufacture of arms is actively going on in Paris."

Thiers has returned to France.

An Outbreak Reported at Honfleur.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A violent popular outbreak has occurred at Honfleur and other towns in that vicinity on account of alleged inefficient conduct of the war.

Bourbaki's New Command.

General Bourbaki has been appointed commander of the army of the North and directed to operate in concert with Bazaine.

A decree has been issued by the Provisional Government of France obliging railroads to be more active in facilitating the transportation of troops.

The Rinderpest.

The rinderpest on the continent spreads with alarming rapidity, and prevails from Poland to the Atlantic. There is much consternation among all classes of people.

Soissons.

The force of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin at Soissons consisted of Pomeranians, Hessians and the Magdeburg artillery, the Schleswig engineers, eight battalions of the Landwehr, and the Halberstadt horse. The investment lasted three weeks, and the bombardment four days. 4,000 prisoners and 132 cannon fell into the Prussians' hands.

The Bagneux Battle.

The following particulars of the Bagneux battle have just been received here:

At 9 o'clock in the morning the French opened a heavy artillery fire, which was vigorously answered by the Prussians. The French then advanced in double column, the Mobile Guards taking the lead. A desperate battle ensued. The Prussian position was carried at the point of the bayonet. The Germans were utterly unable to withstand the avalanche of men hurled against them. They resorted to several stratagems, but failed in all, and were at length dispersed. The Mobiles entered Bagneux, where the Prussians had erected barricades. These were soon carried with but slight loss. At this time heavy masses of Prussians were seen on the plateau, and as the French were now exposed to a severe fire of artillery from forts in the [illegible] back [illegible]. The object of the reconnaissance was effected in every particular. The Prussians lost three hundred killed and one hundred captured.

The Government has abandoned the prosecution against Gustave Flourens on representations made by Henry Rochefort.

More Rumors of Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Rumors of an armistice are current in banking circles here, and stocks are advancing.

It is reported that Russia tenders her offices for mediation, and that Austria and England are anxious for peace. Banks are to-day declining to negotiate Berlin paper.

The French Fleet.

Hamburg and Bremen are threatened by the French fleet, and the excitement in those cities is intense.

An Ominous Anniversary.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Times reminds its readers that this is the anniversary of the Battle of Nations, which occurred near Leipsic on the 18th of October, in 1813. It has been generally understood in German [illegible] that the bombardment of Paris, by all the batteries simultaneously, would be opened on this anniversary day, which is so full of glorious remembrances to the Germans, and which has been regularly celebrated for years. The world is waiting for the events of to-day.

The Anglo-American ambulance corps has left Versailles for Orleans, where there are 3,000 wounded French and Germans.

The German Army in France.

The German army in France is maintained by constant reinforcements. It is estimated there are 70,000 fresh Germans on French soil. Nothing has yet been heard from La Ferte or St. Aubin. At last accounts a battle was imminent at that point.

Gambetta Goes to the Vosges.

Gambetta has left Tours for the French army in the Vosges, which is to be organized for the purpose of resisting the German advance on Lyons.

The Prussians still occupy Meuars quietly. They have made no demonstration against Blois and Tours, and it is not believed they will at present.

FROM FRANCE.

Preparing for a Great Battle at Orleans.

TOURS, Oct. 18.—The Prussians and French are still concentrating large forces near Orleans preparatory to a great battle. The Prussians occupy the city itself as well as the camp at Bellaire, near Meunge.

The Enemy in the North.

Advices from Lille are that large Prussian forces have arrived in the northern departments, and vigorous measures for defense will be taken at once.

The Advance on Tours.

The Constitutionnel says detachments of Prussians can be seen in the direction of Vendom and Mamers. There is one column on the right bank of the Loire and another on the left bank. The Prussians are evidently coming toward Blois and Tours. Dispatches from Blois and Beaugency announce several skirmishes between the Prussians and Franc-tireurs.

Another Sortie from Paris.

Dispatches have just been received announcing another successful sortie by the Parisians. The loss of the Prussians is put at three thousand.

There is no further talk of removing the capital to Lyons or Marseilles.

The discipline of the army has vastly improved.

Favorable News from Paris.

TOURS, Oct. 18.—More favorable news has been received from Paris. A bridge has been thrown across the Seine by which independent communication is established between Forts Charenton and D'Ivry. The Mobile Guards continue to make successful sorties.

The French Sharpshooters.

Reports from unofficial and private sources show that bands of sharpshooters in parts of the country occupied by the enemy are becoming more and more effective, and cause much annoyance and damage on German lines of communication.

An official dispatch states that the Franc-tireurs, after a successful engagement, occupied Melun.

Orleans.

No official intelligence from Orleans is made public to-day. Strategical movements in that direction are on foot.

A private dispatch from Chateau D'Un to-day reports shells thrown into the town this afternoon.

Telegraph from Dijon to-day announces Vesoul occupied by the Germans.

FROM GERMANY.

The Feeling in Strasbourg.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The people of Strasbourg are generally satisfied with the new order of things. The French sentiment, if there be any, has not shown itself offensively since the capitulation. There have been one or two instances of firing on German soldiers patrolling the city from the windows of houses, but the culprits were immediately apprehended and brought to justice with the approbation of all classes of the citizens. The official language in Alsace hereafter will be German.

Funds From England.

A gentleman has arrived at Versailles from England with twenty thousand pounds sterling, raised in that country, for the German hospital fund. The amount will be turned over to the German authorities immediately.

St. Cloud in Ruins.

St. Cloud is a total ruin. All the pictures and tapestry were destroyed by the fire from the forts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prussian Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.—The government censor of the press has been removed for permitting the attack by the newspapers on the King of Prussia.

The New Order of Things at Rome.

FLORENCE, Oct. 18.—The Italians complain that foreign governments are tardy in instructing their Ambassadors to recognize the new order of things at Rome. The Italian government will shortly make this matter the object of earnest remonstrance.

The Ecumenical Council.

A Papal bull is expected soon dissolving the Ecumenical Council on the ground that there is no place to meet in freely held.

The customs line between the old Roman territory and Italy is abolished.

The Attack on Bismarck.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 18.—The Independence Belge sustains its attack on Bismarck's policy. It charges him with dealing in insinuations without allegations of facts.

France Wants a Postal Treaty With the United States.

TOURS, Oct. 18.—In the absence of any representative of the United States at Tours, the French Government requests the press to make known to the American Government and people its extreme desire to make a new postal treaty between the two nations, and that it would gladly receive a special envoy from Washington with whom negotiations might be concluded to that end.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Consols, 92¼; coupons of 1862, 89¾; 1865, 88½; 1867, 88; 10-40s, 87. Stocks steady. Erie, 19¼; Illinois Central, 114; Western [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18.—Cotton firm; uplands, 8¾@8⅞c; Orleans, 8⅞@9c; sales, 15,000 bales. The Manchester market is firmer and prices better. Receipts of wheat for three days 18,500 quarters, American, 7,500. No new wheat on the market. California white, 10s 8d; red Western, 8s 9d; winter, 10s 1d@10s 3d. Flour, 23s 3d. Corn, 28¼s. Provisions unchanged. Cheese, 66½s. Rosin, [illegible]. Tallow, 44¼s.

MEMPHIS.

Imposing Demonstration in Honor of the Lee Obsequies—Twenty Thousand People in the Procession.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—Business was entirely suspended to-day in honor of the obsequies of Gen. Lee. At an early hour the streets were filled with citizens and strangers from the country. At 11 o'clock a procession was formed on Market square, under command of Col. John W. Dawson, in the following order: Police Department, Fire Department, Emmet Guard, preceded by brass band; hearse, pall bearers, DeSoto Rifles, clergy, orator of the day, distinguished invited guests, officers of the city Government in carriages, the different city schools, members of the city press in carriages, Relief society preceded by a band, Hibernian Relief society, Masons, Odd Fellows and Druids, Germans' society, St. George and St. Andrew's societies, Confederate Relief association, and all Confederate soldiers, preceded by a band.

After marching through the principal streets, the cortege halted in front of Court square, where, after the services of the Episcopal Church were performed by John Wheat, D. D., rector of St. Lazarus Church, Gen. Loudon C. Haynes delivered an eulogy and oration, after which the immense crowd dispersed. It is estimated that fully twenty thousand persons were in the procession. All the houses with one exception on the line of march were draped in mourning.

[illegible] old citizen of Brownsville, was killed last evening by a man named Frye, who shot him through the heart. Frye was arrested.

THE WEST INDIES.

Insurrection in the Island of Martinique—Proclamation of a Republic by the Insurgents—Execution of Three British Subjects in Cuba—The Partial Emancipation in Cuba a Nullity.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—An insurrection of negroes has broken out in the French colony of Martinique, in the West Indies, consequent upon the proclamation by the Government of a republic in France. The insurgents have proclaimed a republic in Martinique, similar to that of Hayti. A large number of plantations have been sacked by the blacks, and several engagements occurred between the Government troops and the insurrectionists. It is feared the revolution will spread over the island, in which case it may become serious.

Contrary to the belief entertained in Havana, at the date of last advices from that city, the Spanish authorities, as we learn from our Havana correspondent to-day, have executed three of the British subjects captured on the blockade runners Margaret and Jessie. There is every reason to believe that the Government of Great Britain will call Spain to a severe account for this barbarous proceeding.

The act of partial emancipation, passed by the Cortes in June last, is considered a nullity in Cuba.

Three thousand of the fourteen thousand promised reinforcements have reached Havana.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Lee to Start on her race Against Time This Morning—Deaths from Yellow Fever—Memorial Services to Gen. Lee.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—The steamboat Lee departs Wednesday morning against the Natchez's time to Natchez.

Deaths from yellow fever yesterday, 8.

There are memorial services to General Lee at St. Charles Theater to-night. The building is appropriately draped. The dress circle and boxes are occupied entirely by ladies. The attendance is very large. The programme consists of prayer, sacred music, an address by Hon. Wm. M. Burwell, oration by Hon. Thos. J. Semmes, eulogy by Rev. B. M. Palmer and the adoption of resolutions.

The people living near the village of Bethesda, Williamson county, Tennessee, have in their midst just now an unusual "horror," in the shape of three panthers, one old one and two young ones, which are creating no little excitement in the neighborhood by their depredations upon the hog-pens and sheep-folds of the farmers. The section of country in question, lying among the Duck River Hills, is thickly settled, and the people are greatly at a loss to know where these "savigrous" animals came from. An attempt was made last week to hunt them down with dogs, but the panthers took refuge in a dense thicket on the plantation of Mr. William P. Murrey, and neither force nor persuasion could induce the dogs to follow them. And thus the panthers are left in undisputed possession of the field, and the hogs and sheep of the neighborhood must continue nightly to fall like autumn leaves.

WASHINGTON.

The Election Law to be Rigorously Enforced by the President.

Important Negotiations Affecting the Status of Cuba.

The St. Clair Flats Affair Believed to be a Canard.

Morton and the English Mission.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE ELECTION LAW.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Postmaster General Creswell made a speech in Baltimore last night in which he said that the President intended to carry out the legislation of Congress regarding the elections to the very letter, and, if need be, to call out the regular army and the militia of the States for that purpose. He said he should warn the people of Baltimore that in November they would have a properly conducted election, and that Governor Swann, who is running for Congress in the Thirty-eighth district, would probably feel the effect of it for the first time.

The President is represented by others as saying that he will station a gunboat at the foot of every street in New York city if it be necessary to enforce the Congressional election law there on the 12th inst.

THE ST. CLAIR FLATS.

A dispatch received through the medium of the Associated Press was published, that the new Dominion Minister of Public Works passed through the new canal in St. Clair Flats and took formal possession of the work for the government. It appears that under the Ashburton treaty the St. Clair Flats were divided by a canal, in order to reach the islands by means of navigable vessels. The canal was an American project, and successfully carried into effect by American labor, under the superintendence of an American, and no question of exceeding the boundary limits was raised by the Dominion while under construction. This Government has no official information of the seizure. The British Minister also looks upon it as a canard, though it is barely possible that the trouble has been caused by the seizure of a cargo of lumber landed on the St. Clair by a British subject.

MORTON.

The President professes to be hopeful that Senator Morton will accept the English mission yet, for he has no positive information that it is declined. He telegraphs the President that his visit to Washington is delayed by illness in his family.

THE STATUS OF CUBA.

It is stated in diplomatic quarters that Gen. Sickles is conducting important negotiations at Madrid with reference to the status of Cuba. It is believed that these have direct reference to the acquisition of the Island by the United States.

THE INDIAN TOBACCO TAX.

The President fully sustains the course of Supervisor McDonald in relation to enforcing the collection of the tobacco tax in the Indian Territory. The cause of trouble in that region on the tobacco question originated in the fact that manufacturers of cigars who had brought their material into the Indian country from adjoining States refused to pay taxes on the manufactured article, claiming exemption on account of the Indian treaties, which allowed tobacco grown and manufactured in the Indian Territory to be used free of taxes.

NEW POSTMASTERS.

The following postmasters were appointed to-day: Aaron Moore, Dye, Ind.; B. T. Ramsey, Millersburg, Ky.; B. M. Gardner, Delaware, Iowa; J. T. Emerick, Hemlersville, Iowa; H. P. Cumbaker, Chandlersville, Ohio; James Watson, Gilead, Ills.; J. W. Carter, White Sulpher, Ky.; L. S. Baker, Big Creek, Mich.; John King, Bradford, Ind.; Solomon Saim, Troy, Ind.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Chief Justice's return to Washington will be about the latter part of December or the first of January, should he entirely recover by that time, and it is the opinion of his physicians that, in the course of three or four months, his health will be completely restored. It's not his present intention to sit on the Supreme bench at the coming term. He has just given up his city residence here, and taken one in the country.

[To the Associated Press.]

BIDS FOR ARMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Bids were opened by Gen. Dyer, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, to-day, for 200,000 Springfield rifled muskets, new, and 110,000 old but serviceable; 40,000 Enfield rifles, new, 40,000 serviceable, and 30,000 unserviceable. Action thereon is to be taken in a few days. Bids were received from most of the prominent gunmakers of the country.

THE CABINET

held a protracted session to-day, lasting over three hours. The matters under consideration were of minor importance.

THE ST. CLAIR CANAL AFFAIR.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch from the North to the effect that upon investigation it could not be ascertained that the St. Clair canal had been seized by a Canadian force.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Election Murder Case—Destructive Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the death of Molan returned a verdict that he was shot by Crawford in self-defense. The prisoner was ordered to be discharged, but is held by the police on the commitment made by Alderman Kerr. Crawford's friends procured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Pierce, the hearing on which is adjourned till to-morrow.

Dicker & Son's cotton and woolen mills in the Fifteenth ward were damaged by fire this morning to the amount of $30,000.

OHIO.

Official Majorities of Some of the Congressmen—Funeral of ex-Minister Coggeshall.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 18.—The burial of the late United States Minister Coggeshall and daughter, who died in Ecuador, South America, about two years ago, took place here to-day.

Official returns of the late election show that Perry, Republican, has 74 majority for Congress in the First District. Stevenson, Republican, has 1,549 majority in the Second District. Morgan, Democrat, 2,147 majority in the Thirteenth District. Sprague, Republican, 716 majority in the Fifteenth District.

A Sensation Among Boston Merchants.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Custom-house officials claim to have discovered smuggling transactions, amounting to over a quarter of a million dollars, and implicating several prominent merchants. The allegations are that during the year 1869 there were smuggled into Boston very large quantities of gin, brandy, rum and whisky, chiefly upon the schooner D. H. Hodgins, and that defendants received, concealed, bought and sold their goods. The defendants are D. T. Mills, Samuel C. Lund, John J. Posey and one Hyson. They have all been arrested and given bail—the first-named in $20,000 and the others in $10,000 each, for their further appearance.

A severe gale passed over Boston during the day.

At Concord, N. H., the gale unroofed one or two buildings.

Atlantics vs. Athletics.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The first of a series of match games between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, to-day, was played on the Capitoline Grounds. The following is the score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletics	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	—11
Atlantics	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—7

A Draw Game Between the Athletics and Mutuals.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Mutuals, of New York, and Athletics, of Philadelphia, played a well-contested game on the Union Grounds to-day. About 4,000 persons were present. The game resulted in a draw in ten innings. Morton pitched and Bisham played third base for the Mutuals.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Athletics	4	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	—12
Mutuals	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	2	0	—12

A correspondent, writing from Memphis, says: "The streets of Memphis are lonely, and its marts idle. All the seats in the pretty little park on Court square are occupied by men with nothing to do but to feed the squirrels. Nor indeed could there be pleasanter pastime for an idle hour. The grass, the walks, the trees and the fences swarm with fox-squirrels and their smaller kin folk, who seem to be domesticated even beyond fear of the gamins. No other city in the United States has succeeded in stocking its parks with these beautiful little fellows so well as Memphis. They do more to fill out the narrow confines of the square into a constructive *rus in urbe* than a year's landscape gardening could effect."

Mr. Jeremiah Redfearn, of Nicholas Grove, Holt county, Missouri, shot himself on the morning of the 12th inst, and expired almost instantly. It seems that about two o'clock in the morning he arose from his bed, and dressing himself went to a bureau in the corner of the bed room, and taking a revolver from a drawer, shot himself in the head. His wife was sleeping in the room at the time of the occurrence. There are various opinions as to the cause. Some suppose that it was an accident; that hearing some noise he probably got up with the intention of taking his revolver and going out to see what was the cause of it; others, that it was a suicide committed under a temporary derangement. He was in comfortable circumstances.

NEW YORK.

The German Steamers—Arrival of Jefferson Davis—The Yellow Fever War—Redemption of Next Year's Bonds—The W. U. Telegraph Company—Raid on Illicit Distilleries and Tobacco Men—Underground Railways.

THE GERMAN STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Hamburg steamer Silesia, which arrived to-day, saw no French vessels during her voyage. The Harmonia, of the same line, sailed this afternoon. The Union, of the Bremen Line, goes Saturday.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Among the passengers per Manhattan, who arrived to-day, were Samuel Bowles and Jefferson Davis.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Board of Health to-day issued a protest against the recent letter of General McDowell, showing that they had no jurisdiction over Governor's Island, and complained that obstacles to their suggestions were repeatedly thrown in their way. They believe that if the sick had been removed to Bedloe's or David's Islands a large amount of suffering and death would have been prevented. There have recently been six deaths from yellow fever at the quarantine, and five new cases have been received.

The naturalization of citizens is progressing rapidly in the Superior Court.

THE NEXT YEAR BONDS.

The Sub-Treasury to-day redeemed $100,000 of 1871 bonds.

THE W. U. TELEGRAPH CO.

The following is a list of the Western Union Executive Committee: Wm. Orton, Homer F. Clark, John Steward, S. B. Westry, E. D. Morgan, James H. Banker, A. B. Cornell, Augustus Schell, A. W. Greenleaf, E. G. Simmons, and Harrison Durfree. The net profits for August were $[illegible].

THREE ILLICIT DISTILLERIES

were suppressed by revenue officers to-day. The officers were assaulted by the crowd, and in return shot one of the whisky men, not dangerously.

THE RAID ON TOBACCO MEN.

The revenue authorities' raid upon tobacco [illegible] and all the parties under arrest have been discharged.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS.

A delegation in favor of underground city railways waited upon Governor Hoffman to-day and received assurance of his support in the general object, though not to any particular scheme.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—P. M.

The money market is easy at 5 per cent on call loans.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, have advanced to 9. The movement is engineered by the Canada banks who sold heavily some time ago, and who have been quietly buying at the recent decline.

The gold market opened at 113, fell to 112¾, recovered to 113 and closed steady. The borrowing rates were 6-64@1-32 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were $26,000,000.

Government bonds are steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	113⅞@114
Coupons of '62	112⅞@113
Coupons of '64	111½@111⅝
Coupons of '65	111⅞@112
Do new	110⅝@110¾
Coupons of '67	110⅝@110¾
Coupons of '68	110½@110¾
Ten-forties	106½@106⅞
Currency 6's	111⅛@111⅜

State securities are neglected. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	90⅝@	Old Virg'a	63¾@
Old Tenn	62⅝@	Old N. Car.	47 @
New Tenn	60¾@	New N. Car.	27 @
New Virg'a	63 @		

Stocks were hammered by the bears and declined ⅛@1 per cent, and closed heavy. The following were the closing 5:20 prices:

Canton	67¾	Northwestern	81¾
Cumberland	30	Do preferred	86¼
Western U. Tel	42⅝	Rock Island	111¾
Quicksilver	5	N. Jersey Cen't	109⅝
Mariposa	5	St. Paul	64⅝
Do preferred	10	Do preferred	82
Adams Express	67⅜	Tol. & Wabash	54¼
Wells & Fargo	37⅝	Do preferred	73
American Ex	44	Fort Wayne	98
U. S. Express	36	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	45¼	Do preferred	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent'l, con	93⅝	Chi. & Alton	113¾
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	88¾	Do preferred	115
Erie	23⅝	Ohio & Mis'sippi	33⅝
Erie preferred	44	C. C. and C	81
Harlem	134⅞	Burlington	150
Do preferred	135	Lake Shore	94⅝
Reading	100⅝	C. C. & I. C	19⅝
Mich. Central	120	Illinois Central	135¼
Pittsburg	106⅝	St. Joseph	109

Sub-treasury balance, gold $82,841,472
Do. do. do. currency 7,201,183

CINCINNATI'S DEMANDS.

Impartial Opinion Regarding the Concession of Extraordinary Legislation.

[From the Maysville (Ky.) Bulletin.]

Cincinnati had an extensive and ramified system of lobbying last winter, in order to obtain from the Kentucky Legislature an act giving her extraordinary privileges for building a railway for her own benefit through the State, such as no Legislature ever has granted, or, if mindful of the rights and interests of the State, ever will grant. This gigantic monopoly, which would have given her quite a dominating control over the business interests, and large power over the government of the State, was signally defeated. Since then she has attempted to organize a public sentiment hostile to the Legislature, and has recently had her drummers perambulating through the State getting up little squads of meetings in the various counties to send delegates to a railroad convention at Lexington, for the purpose of renewing her efforts in the Legislature this winter.

The spirit in which she indulges and teaches her adherents in Kentucky to practice is one of complaint and the expression of unreasoning hate and prejudice against the authorities of the State because her unjust and extraordinary demands were not complied with. One would think that Kentucky might reasonably complain of injustice and wrong at the hands of Cincinnati—but that the latter ought to be modest instead of presumptuous, arrogant and offensive in her demands of extraordinary legislation for her benefit from Kentucky. We have not, at the writing of this article, received the proceedings of her meeting at Lexington. But we have this to say: That the Kentucky Legislature, we suppose, will at any time pass a charter for a railroad from Covington, or even Cincinnati, to Chattanooga similar to other charters for railroads through the State; *fac similes*, for instance, of the charters for the Maysville and Lexington, the Covington and Lexington, Louisville and Nashville, or the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroads. This at once refutes the complaints and abuse of Cincinnati. But Cincinnati is not satisfied with what Maysville, Louisville and Paducah, and every other city and county in the State accepted, and had to be satisfied with, viz: a charter, with the usual grants of power and privileges, and authorizing cities and counties to vote a tax for taking stock in it.

Cincinnati demands an act from the Kentucky Legislature for a railroad in which not a single county, city or individual in Kentucky is permitted to take any stock or have any interest or control! The proposition is startling and inadmissible.

Further: She demands a railroad through the fairest and richest part of the State, over which there shall be no Kentucky directors or trustees, no Kentucky management or control in any form. This gigantic and powerful corporation is to be controlled by five trustees appointed by the Superior Court of Cincinnati and amenable to and removable alone by that court [illegible]

The leases of the road and the terms of the leasing and running of it (matters of vital importance to Kentucky) are to be determined by the City Council of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, in her bill before the Legislature last winter, would not allow any curb or restraint on her power, within the highest limits permitted in the charter, to discriminate against freight and travel from other connecting roads in Kentucky. She wanted a supreme monopoly with power to make such discriminations against other roads in the State as might crush them and greatly injure the portions of the State interested in them.

Many other obnoxious features existed in the bill which she desired to force through the Legislature. She and her friends opposed solidly every effort to amend or correct the foregoing fundamental objections. Certainly then, no Legislature in Kentucky, mindful of the rights and interests of the State, will ever grant her such a bill.

But she and her advocates in Kentucky say that she must have such a bill and none other; because, she says, that the constitution of Ohio will not permit her to take stock like any other city or county in a railroad—but she must have the exclusive ownership and the sole and supreme control of it herself. To this we have to say, that she had better have her constitution amended rather than try to impose such an odious and oppressive monopoly on Kentucky. She has never applied for an amendment of her State constitution. She has had abundant time to do it. She does not want it done. By her State constitution, she and other cities and counties of Ohio are encased like a shell fish in an inhospitable and unfriendly covering, and she demands that Kentucky shall submit to this hostile spirit of her constitution and accommodate Kentucky legislation to its defects. We do not think it ought to be done or will be done.

If Louisville were situated where Maysville is, and should apply to the Ohio Legislature for such extraordinary legislation, with the avowed purpose of circumventing Cincinnati and cutting off her trade, we undertake to say that, instead of there being a party in the Ohio Legislature in favor of it, it would not be considered by that body. It would be laid on the table without debate. The Legislature of Ohio last winter sought to relieve her from the power of foreign railroad corporations imprudently granted before.

Let us then silence all complaints by giving such a charter as all our important Kentucky roads have. None other ought to be asked or granted.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing we have seen an abstract of the proceedings of the Lexington convention, from which it appears that it commits itself to the Cincinnati scheme, and it advises the acceptance of the project gotten up by Cincinnati speculators, instead of the building of the railroad under Kentucky auspices and control.

We cannot favor such a scheme. This is the distinct issue, whether Cincinnati shall control Kentucky, or Kentucky control her own institutions and interests.

A drove of 150 elk was overtaken by hunters in Clay county, Iowa, one day last week. The Nimrods "bagged" 27 of them.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Oct. 18.

Noble E. Butler is in Evansville.

The county jail has only two inmates at present time.

Circuit Court convenes in this city next Monday morning.

Hon. Thos. C. Slaughter, State Agent, was at the DePauw House yesterday.

The skating rink is now the only popular amusement institution in the city.

The total loss paid by the insurance companies to the Star Glass Works was $34,000.

A divorce suit in high life is on the tapis, and gossipers want to know all about it.

The Democratic majority of this district for the Hon. M. C. Kerr is over six thousand.

Dubois county gave 1,474 majority for Kerr and 1,434 majority for the State ticket.

Clement Doane, Esq., editor and publisher of the Jasper Courier, was in the city yesterday.

The official Democratic majority of the State is between twenty-three and twenty-four hundred.

Dr. Wm. H. Sinex, an old resident physician of New Albany, was in the city yesterday. He is at present located at Spencer, Ind.

Marriage licenses have been issued by the County Clerk as follows: Ira Fawcett to Mary J. Smith, M. Mitchell to Barbara Wolf.

In Dubois county only three negroes voted in the late election, and they cast their ballots for the straight Democratic ticket.

R. J. Shaw, Esq., goes to Indianapolis to-day as representative of New Albany Chapter No. 17, to attend the meeting of the Grand Chapter of the State.

The St. Louis Air-line contractors will arrive in the city from Ohio to-morrow, and at once make preparations to commence the building of the road.

Peter Spikert, an old citizen of New Albany, and for many years a member of the fire department, died in this city, of consumption, yesterday morning.

A. J. Kissler has retired from the livery and wagon-yard business, and invested his funds in a farm. The West End Hotel will be built by Mr. Payton.

Elijah H. Richards will be tried in the Criminal Court to-morrow on the charge of being a defaulter in the sum of $27,000 in his capacity of Treasurer of Harrison county.

And now comes the report that W. C. DePauw, the millionaire, will remove his residence within the city limits for the purpose of being a candidate for Mayor next spring.

The Sheriff and County Clerk will shuffle off official coil as soon as the commissions for the newly-elected officers arrive from Indianapolis. The Recorder, Auditor and Treasurer do not yield their official functions until next September.

The individual in the Sixth ward who abandoned his wife a short time ago and afterwards returned was on the rampage again Monday night, disturbing the whole neighborhood. Can not the policemen on that beat keep him quiet?

Some sneak thief entered the residence of Mike Borsick, on the corner of Upper Main and Fourteenth streets, on yesterday morning, and stole a lot of bed-clothing and a memorandum-book of Mr. Borsick containing notes on several parties in the city. The police are after the scamp, with almost certain prospects of his capture, together with the property stolen.

The Natural History Society will hold its regular weekly meeting to-morrow. The officers of the society are trying to make arrangements for the resumption of weekly lectures. Our citizens remember with great pleasure the many interesting lectures furnished last year for the public free of charge, and they will also look forward with additional pleasure to the commencement of the lectures once more.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Oct. 19.

The police report matters unusually quiet in the city.

There were but two offenders before Judge Mathews yesterday morning.

Mrs. Mattie Raymond Lee, after a long absence in Arkansas, returned to this city yesterday.

Judge Geo. A. Bicknell last evening married Wm. Wheeler and Anna Thompson in Fisher's saloon. They were a runaway couple from Louisville. [illegible]

It is not Councilman J. L. Plumadore, the wagon and carriage-maker, who is about to remove to eastern North Carolina, but his brother Mr. Nelson Plumadore.

Circuit Court [illegible] The demurrers in the mandamus case of the O. and M. R. R. vs. the city of Jeffersonville will be decided in New Albany next week. [illegible]

Complaints are made of a crowd of boys who gather at the corner of Watts and Chestnut streets, who by their rowdyism render themselves a nuisance. The citizens in that vicinity desire that the police will attend to the matter.

Col. J. H. Chaffin, aged 49, height 27 inches, weight 28 pounds, passed on the 1 p. m. train of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad yesterday, en route South. He was accompanied by his brother, a man 6 feet 4 inches high and weighing 210 pounds. [illegible]

Democrats, remember the rally at the corner of Spring and Market streets to-night, in honor of the Democratic victory in Indiana. Hon. Boyd Winchester, Major Kinney, of Louisville, Judge Carleton, Col. C. L. Dunham, and J. V. Kelso, of New Albany, and others will be present and address the meeting.

Yesterday morning, just as the local train on the Jeff. railroad was starting from Seymour to Indianapolis, a freight train on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad ran into the former train, striking the front platform of the hindmost car, and the rear platform of the car immediately in front thereof. The accident resulted in the car being badly damaged, but no one was hurt thereby.

Conrad Seckler, an old German, well known in the city, yesterday, while ascending a ladder for the purpose of making some repairs upon the third story of Dr. Wollenweber's house, missed his footing and fell to the brick pavement below, injuring himself severely but it is hoped not fatally. A kind of frame work erected above the first story broke the fall, otherwise certain death must have ensued. He was kindly cared for.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Council convened in regular session last evening. Present, Mayor Sparks and Councilmen Keigwin, Burlingame, Plumadore, Wells, Baker, Stratton, Burt, Northcott and Poindexter.

Fifty dollars was allowed to D. Cluse on his contract.

The certificate of election and oath of office of J. H. McCampbell as School Trustees was received and filed.

A partial estimate was granted to M. Nolan, wharf contractor.

A partial estimate of $837 was allowed J. Maddox on his gravel contract.

Mr. Keigwin moved that the Mayor be instructed to have the Engineer lower the grade of the wharf at the foot of Spring street, and to widen the gutter; and that the street and alley committee act in conjunction with the Mayor and the Engineer in the matter.

Mayor Sparks called attention to the condition of Spring street, from the railroad out to the northern corporation line. The Street Commissioner was ordered to make the necessary repairs. [illegible]

[illegible] Burke complained that the Ohio and Mississippi railroad had changed its grades at the Spring-street crossing, much to the detriment of wagon travel; that the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, in repairing the Spring-street crossing, had materially injured the road-bed of Spring street. [illegible] Mayor was requested to notify the railroad companies in regard to the matter.

Liquor license was granted to Joseph Petter.

The Council granted to the citizens of the Fifth ward permission to sink a drive pump at Chestnut and Fulton line at their own expense.

The Marshal was instructed to see that the street lamps are repaired and cleaned.

The members of engine company No. 2 asked that No. 2 engine-house be repaired. The Mayor was instructed to have the necessary repairs made. [illegible]

After the close of the Council last evening, a meeting of the Democratic committee of arrangements was held in the Council Chamber to make arrangements for the Democratic jubilee to-night. On motion of Col. Keigwin a committee on the route of the procession was appointed, which reported in favor of the different delegations meeting at New Market and Spring streets, at 7 o'clock to-night, to receive the New Albany delegation at 7:40.

A band of music will be at the Council Chamber, and cannon, on the open square opposite, which will send forth the signals of the grand jubilee. On motion of Mayor Sparks, Colonel Keigwin was appointed Marshal of the procession; J. L. Ingram, W. H. Northcutt and George W. Baxter were appointed Assistant Marshals. The following line of march was agreed upon: Procession to form at Newmarket and Spring, at 7 o'clock p. m., moving south to Chestnut, east on Chestnut to Walnut, south on Walnut to Market, thence down Market to Mulberry, thence north on Mulberry to Maple, thence up Maple to Spring street, and south on Spring street to the Bruner House, where speakers will be heard.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

For the best and cheapest furniture, go to the enterprising Geo. Kleespies, on Spring street, opposite the market-house.

Logan & Huff have bought the old stand of Howell & Enlow, at the corner of Market and Missouri avenue, where they are prepared to supply their friends with the choicest groceries and fresh meat at the lowest rates.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Oct. 18.—Weather clear and growing cold. Wind north. Monongahela 3 inches at glass-house. No arrivals or departures.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—River 7 feet 6 inches, and stationary. Weather clear and cool. Arrived—Annie Laurie, Kanawha; R. R. Holden, Wheeling. Departed—Annie Laurie, Kanawha.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Oct. 18.—Heavy wind from the north from dark till midnight last night; a rapid decline of the mercury from 76 to 54. No rain to-day; cloudy and raw; mercury ranging below 60 all day; now clearing up and growing colder, with prospects of frost. River fallen 8 inches. Port list: Jno. Lumsden, from Cairo, 10 p. m.; Emma Floyd, Cairo to Louisville, 11:30 p. m.; Mary Miller, from Memphis; West Wind, Cairo and return; Jennie Howell, to New Orleans; and the coast packets. The packets bring moderate trips and go out full. The John Lumsden returns and the Florence takes the place of the Idlewild in the Cairo mail line. The Lumsden will await events. Palestine is due at 7 p. m.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 18.—River slowly falling, with 20 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and cool. Departed—Burksville, Cairo.

CAIRO, Oct. 18.—W. R. Arthur, Cairo to New Orleans, 5 a. m.; J. N. Kellogg, St. Louis to New Orleans, 2 p. m. River fell 3 inches. Cloudy. Mercury 58.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—Arrived—Lockwood, Red River; Johnson, Keokuk; Red Wing, St. Paul; Grand Tower, Memphis. Departed—Nick Wall, Red River; Julia, Vicksburg; Johnson, Keokuk; Northwestern, St. Paul. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and cool.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—Weather cloudy; mercury 65. River falling. Departed: Columbia, for Arkansas river, Glasgow, for White river; Thirteenth Era, and Sallie Silver, for New Orleans; Olive Branch, for St. Louis.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 18.—Up: M. J. Wicks, 2 a. m. Down: Richmond, 12 last night; C. B. Church, 6 a. m.; Natchez, 7 p. m. River falling. Weather cloudy and cool.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—Arrived: Belle Lee, from Memphis. Departed: Kate Putnam, for Louisville; Mary Alice and barges, for St. Louis; Clarksville, for Arkansas river.

GEN. LEE.

Resolutions of Respect Adopted by the Alumni of Washington College.

At a meeting of the Alumni of Washington College held at the office of J. Esten Cooke, in this city, yesterday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the dispensations of an Allwise Providence it has pleased God to remove from the world the spirit of our noble and beloved preceptor, General Robert E. Lee, we, former students of Washington College, have met together to render a last tribute of respect to his memory; and, whereas, no mode is known by which the purpose can be more effectually or appropriately accomplished than by giving place to such sentiments as are designed to be placed herein, we do, therefore, adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have heard with the profoundest grief of the death of General Robert E. Lee.

Resolved, That while we, in common with the whole country, do mourn his loss as a public calamity, more especially as students of Washington College, we do most earnestly deplore the loss of a preceptor, a benefactor and a friend.

Resolved, That in the death of General Robert E. Lee our alma mater has been deprived of her illustrious head, freedom of her ablest defender, the country of its most illustrious son, and society of a member whose place can be filled by no other.

Resolved, That we do renew our allegiance to the institution which was the special charge of so distinguished a man, and do pledge ourselves to aid in the perpetuation of this, the most suitable monument that could be erected to his memory.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of the illustrious deceased our most heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That, out of respect to the memory of the dead, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Southern Collegian and COURIER-JOURNAL for publication.

Committee on Resolutions—E. A. Cheek, H. Clay, John H. Bullock.

DR. F. C. WILSON, Chairman.
J. ESTEN COOKE, Secretary.

Medical Department of the University of Louisville.

At a special meeting of the students of the medical department of the University of Louisville October 10th, 1870, Mr. W. W. Taylor was called to the chair by the unanimous vote of the members of the class.

After a few introductory remarks by the chairman as to the object of the meeting, followed by a beautiful allusion to the ancient and time-honored custom of the students of the University, pithy and decidedly to the point, which did the young man credit and honor, it was

Resolved, That Mr. W. W. Taylor be instructed to select a committee of the students present, consisting of one from each State therein represented, to wait on Professor Crowe and secure from him a copy of the introductory address delivered by him at the University of Louisville on the evening of October 3d, 1870, and also secure his consent to the publication of the same.

Meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

C. W. CRIST, Sec'y.

The following correspondence ensued:

PROF. JOHN E. CROWE—Dear Sir: The medical class of the University for the present session were deeply impressed with your excellent introductory address, and are anxious to preserve it to themselves and friends, both for the honor it does the author and the university, and as a faithful memoir of the greatest self-made man and physician of the age. Hoping you will consent to submit it to us for publication. We remain, very respectfully,

H. P. Davis, of Ala.,	Cam. Robinson, of Ind.,
E. D. Peete, Tenn.,	E. M. Taylor, Ill.,
A. A. Thomeson, Tex.,	W. B. Doberty, Ohio,
A. A. Clewell, N. C.,	B. F. Baker, La.,
M. Rhorer, Ky.,	W. G. Holland, Ark.,
R. J. McLeod, Ga.,	T. P. Richmond, Wis.,
D. Palmer, Penn.,	R. D. Darlston, W. Va.,
W. L. Cathey, Miss.,	S. P. Carpenter, Mo.

W. W. TAYLOR, Ky., Chairman.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 13, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: Your kind letter, asking the manuscript of the "Introductory Lecture" I had the honor to deliver before the class of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, is received. Custom, no less than your too partial reference to the address, prompts me to place it at your disposal. With kindest wishes, I remain, &c.

JOHN E. CROWE.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Cotton, the demand is active and prices have advanced; sales of 4,500 bales of middling uplands at 16¼c. Flour is steady with a moderate demand; receipts 10,000 barrels; sales of 8,500 barrels of superfine at $5 25@5 50; extra $5 70@6 00; choice $6 05@6 35; white wheat extra $6 35@6 75; round-hoop Ohio $5 75@6 65; St. Louis $6@8 65. Wheat is dull and prices are 1@2c lower for No 1 spring and steady for winter; receipts 61,150 bushels; sales of 73,000 bushels; No 1 Chicago spring, old, $1 14; No 2 Milwaukee $1 20; mixed spring $1 19; No 1 Milwaukee spring, new, $1 20@1 30; winter red and amber Western $1 30@1 40; white Michigan $1 55. Barley is in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales of 37,000 bush of Western at $1 10@1 12½. Corn, the demand is fair but at 1@2c lower prices; receipts 53,515 bushels; sales of 60,000 bush of mixed at 81@85c, closing at 83@85c for sound, and 80@83c for unsound; yellow 87@89c, prices drooping; receipts 40,000 bush; sales of 38,000 bush; Ohio at 53@55c; Western new at 53c and old at 57c delivered. Hops are dull but unchanged. Coffee is steady with a moderate demand. Sugar is steady with a moderate demand; sales of 500 hhds of Cuba at 9¾@10¼c, and Porto Rico at 10@10½c. Molasses is dull but unchanged. Rice is dull but unchanged at 6¾@7¼c. Petroleum is dull and prices are drooping; crude 13½@13⅝c, and refined 24⅛@24¼c. Spirits turpentine is firm at 45@45½c. Butter is steady with a moderate demand. Cheese is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Pork is dull and unchanged, but holders are firm. [illegible] Beef is dull. Beef hams, in pickle 21@27c; hams 13@15½c. Bulk meats are dull and prices are drooping; long clear 14¼@ [illegible]. Lard is steady with a moderate demand; sales of 300 tierces of steam at 14¾@16⅛c, and kettle-rendered at 16¼@16½c. [illegible] chiefly at the latter; also sales of 400 bbls, seller 35 and 26 days, at 16⅛@16¼c. Freights to Liverpool are very firm.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat is dull and market unsettled, spring is declining, but winter is firm with a moderate demand; new spring $1 20@1 33; winter red and amber Western $1 35@1 40. Rye is steady, with a moderate demand at 80@84c. Corn is dull and prices are drooping; Western 83@85c. Oats are dull and drooping; Ohio 54@56c. Pork is dull and prices are nominal $25@26. Beef is dull. Bulk meats and bacon are dull and prices drooping. Lard is quiet and unchanged in every respect, good 16¼c.

DRY GOODS—The market is somewhat weak on certain classes of cotton goods, but wherever concessions are being made, the goods sell a little more readily. Albion 4-4 brown sheetings are reduced from 10 to 9½c; Portsmouth A do from 10 to 9½c; Western Reserve do from 10½ to 10c; Graydon C do from 10 to 9½c; Everett cotton jeans from 15½ to 15c; Lawrence F brown cottons from 11¼ to 11c; do L do from 11 to 10½c; Atlantic A are reduced by some parties to 13c, but agents assert that they will not yield to the concessions, as they are sold close on everything, but we must not forget that pretty good makes of Southern sheetings are finding their way into consumption at 11½@12c. One thing is certain, cotton goods generally will be cheaper before they are higher. Prints, although in light supply everywhere, go more slowly at the decline, and while agents are firm in their present views, buyers can wait until stocks are more abundant and terms are made that will impart confidence in town and country.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—Cotton an advance is asked but none has been established; middling 14½c. Flour dull and unchanged in every respect; family $5 50@5 75. Wheat is quiet and unchanged; red $1 10@1 13. Corn is scarce and firm; new 45@55c. Rye is dull and prices have declined 2c; sales at 78@80c. Barley is quiet and unchanged in every respect; winter $1 10@1 15. Oats are quiet and unchanged at 38@45c. Coffee is in fair demand but at lower rates, 17¼@21¼c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm. Molasses, the demand is fair and market firm. Rice, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; new crop 10@10¼c. Oats are dull. Eggs are scarce and firm at 24c. Butter is scarce and firm and prices have advanced to 34@38c. Cheese, the demand is fair and prices have advanced ¼c; factory 14½@15¼c. Cloverseed is dull and prices are drooping at 9¼c. Mess pork, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; sales at $26. Lard is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Bacon is quiet and unchanged; shoulders 13¼c; sides 17¼@18¼c. Hogs are dull and prices drooping at 7¼@7¾c; three houses killed 1,000 hogs to-day; the weather is cool. Green meats are saleable at 8¼c, 11¼c and 12¼c for shoulders, sides and hams, but they are held higher. Whisky is dull and the market unsettled; sales at 84½c cash and 85c on short time. Gold 112¼. Exchange at par. Money market easy.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, extra spring is active at $4 50@5 50. Wheat is dull and the market unsettled: No 2 spring is lower at $1 05½ cash, and $1 06½ for seller November; this afternoon the market was steady at $1 07½ cash and $1 06½ for seller November. Corn is dull and prices have declined 2c; 56c cash and 55½c for seller October; this afternoon the market was more active at 56c cash and 54½c for seller November. Oats are dull and prices have declined 1¼@1½c; 34¼c for No 2. Rye is dull and prices have declined ½c; sales at 67c. Barley is dull at 90½c for No 2. Highwines are firm at 84@84½c for wooden and 86c for iron-bound cooperage. Mess pork $25@25 50. Lard 15@15½c. Hogs, the market is active but 10@15c lower at $7 60@8 05. Cattle are very dull at 3½@7¼c. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 9,000 bbls of flour, 96,000 bushels wheat, 41,000 bushels corn, 48,000 bushels oats, 9,000 bushels rye, 28,000 bushels barley, 1,795 head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 3,000 barrels flour, 82,000 bushels wheat, 82,000 bushels corn, 25,000 bushels oats, 700 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels barley, 875 head hogs. Freights to Buffalo are firm.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—Cotton is firmer at 14@14½c. Flour is dull but unchanged; superfine winter [illegible] 15; extra winter $4 25@4 55. Wheat is scarce and firm for the best grades; sample lots No 2 red winter $1 12½@1 15. Corn is dull but unchanged at 60@65c for white. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 42½@45c. Barley, the demand is fair and market firm at 80c@$1 05. Rye is held above buyers' views; sales at 64@66c for good to prime. Whisky 87½@88c. Tobacco is steady. Hemp is scarce and firm at $200@225 per ton for undressed. Bagging is scarce and wanted at 29½@30c. Provisions are dull and prices have declined; mess pork $25. Bacon shoulders 13¼c; clear rib 17¼@17½c; clear sides 18½c. Lard unchanged at 16c. Cattle and hogs are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,000 bbls flour, 17,300 bushels wheat, 1,700 bushels corn, 23,300 bushels oats, 1,600 bushels rye, 410 bushels barley, 1,000 head hogs.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—Flour is dull and prices nominal; superfine $4 50; double extra $5 25; triple extra $5 60. Corn, mixed 70c; yellow 72c; choice white 74c. Oats are dull and prices have declined to 50@52c. Bran $1 10. Hay, prime $25. Mess pork is lower at $26 50. Bacon is weak at 15½c, 18½c and 20c; hams are scarce at 27@28c. Lard, tierce 16½@17¼c, and keg 18½@20c. Sugar, good fair new 12½@12¾c. Molasses, prime new 90c. Whisky, rectified 90c@$1 02½. Coffee, prime 17¼@17½c. Cotton is firmer; sales of 3,200 bales; good ordinary 14@14¼c; low middling 14½@14¾c; middling 14¾@15c; receipts 4,920 bales; Sterling 22@23¼; sight drafts ¼ discount. Gold 112¼.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 18.—Petroleum, crude is quiet and on the spot is scarce and firm; sales of 2,000 bbls, seller October, at 9½c; 1,000 bbls, seller all the year at 9c; 1,000 bbls on the spot at 9½c; seller November 9c bid; seller all the year 9c. Refined is quiet and weak; sales of 1,000 bbls, seller October 20th, at 24⅛c; 1,000 bbls, seller October 20th, at 24¼c; on the spot 24⅛@24¼c; seller October 24¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Flour is dull but unchanged. Wheat is steady with a moderate demand, but quiet; Indiana red $1 37. Corn is dull but unchanged. Western yellow 84@85c. Oats 50@52c. Whisky is unchanged. Provisions are firm; mess pork $26 50@27.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—Flour, the demand is good at full prices. Wheat is steady with a moderate demand. Corn is dull but unchanged; Western mixed and white 73@85c. Oats 46c. Rye 75@80c. Whisky is firm at 91@91½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—Cattle, the market opened very weak; sales of only 420 head at a decline of ¼c from last week's prices; receipts for the week only 304 cars against 340 cars last week. The advices from the East [illegible] 147 head of Illinois at $7 12½ to $7 50 lbs., sold at $6 [illegible] 25 head of Indiana, averaging 1,300 to 1,338 lbs, sold at $6 25@6 75, and 36 head of Kentucky, averaging 1,300 lbs, brought $6 [illegible]. The supply from the West [illegible] are very low; no change in prices; sales at [illegible] head of Michigan at $7 75. This week will probably prove an off one. [illegible]

Cambridge Live Stock Market.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Oct. 18.—Beef cattle—Receipts 1,560 head; prices [illegible] sales of extra at [illegible]; first quality $11 25@12 50; second quality $9 @11; third quality $8@9. Sheep and lambs, receipts 13,000 head with an increased demand and sales in advance on the best lots, while common remain unchanged; sales of lots at $1 50@3 50. [illegible] Veal calves $2@$3.

Pittsburg Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Oct. 18.—Hogs run equal to the demand; [illegible] Cattle, the run is fair; best [illegible] common to fair [illegible]

Positively the Last Week OF THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, AT CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Exposition will POSITIVELY close on SATURDAY NEXT, 22d inst. It has proved a magnificent success, having been visited by nearly

Half a Million of People!

And there is no perceptible abatement of interest. Everything is now in perfect order. The display of Industrial Products was never equaled on the American Continent. Those who have not already visited it should not fail to do so this week, AS THE OFFICERS HAVE DETERMINED NOT TO EXTEND THE TIME AGAIN.

SINGLE ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Five Coupon Tickets, - - - - - - One Dollar.

ENTRANCE ON ELM STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

GOLDDUST STOCK AT AUCTION!

100 Head of High-bred Trotting Horses

Will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Eden Stock Farm, 8 miles east of Louisville, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d November, including fine aged stallions, fine and fast driving Horses, fine and fast Geldings, several elegant Saddle Horses, 20 Brood Mares stinted to Golddust, a large lot of fast young Stallions from 2 to 5 years old; 20 Fillies, 1, 2, and 4 years old. To be sold for cash, or four months' time, with negotiable note, well secured, with interest.

The speed, size, elegance, and general perfection of the Golddust stock are too well known to need comment. I think Rose's trot in 2:37¼ is the fastest record for a two-year old; Golddust, Jr.'s, half-mile, 4 heats in 1:14 is the fastest record for a four-year-old. I think Rollo's last half-mile at Buffalo in 1:10 the fastest record for any six-year-old. I think his trot at Albany, when 8 years old, in 2:21, the fastest time for an eight-year-old. He is the only trotter that, in a match, has distanced his opponent in as fast time as 2:21 or 2:25.

Sale to take place on the 2d and 3d days of November, 1870, at my residence, at 10 o'clock A. M.

L. L. DORSEY, Jr.

Full descriptive list can be had by applying to L. L. Dorsey, Jr., Louisville, Ky. oc19 did

J. V. ESCOTT & SON OFFER EVERY VARIETY OF DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS, Fresco Papers, Natural Wood Papers, &c. We Manufacture All Kinds of Gilt and Other ORNAMENTAL ROOM MOLDINGS!

We have in our employ a full corps of Experienced and Skillful Workmen, and are prepared to execute orders in the most artistic manner. CALL AND SEE DESIGNS AND SPECIMENS OF WORK.

68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky. oc13eodtf

WALLACE PATENT GRATE!

Those wishing to avail themselves of this unrivaled improvement will please send in orders before the cold weather is upon us. Besides giving comfort where other Grates cannot, there is great economy in fuel. We guarantee both. *Cost of taking out old Grates and substituting the WALLACE PATENT, $8 00.*

oc16 Su&Wtf J. S. LITHGOW & CO.

RHORER & SPEED, Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c. No. 119 WEST MAIN STREET.

Facilities for the prompt execution of all orders. oc6 d2m-1stp

BENNETT & BOURNE'S Furniture Warerooms ARE LOCATED AT No. 166 Main Street, between Second and Third, Two Squares Below the Galt House.

We Have a New and Elegant Stock!

Embracing some styles entirely new, and not to be seen in any other house in Louisville. Our stock of OILED-WALNUT CHAMBER SETS is worth looking at. Mattrasses made in the best manner, of every variety. oc16 d1stp&w1m

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving part of an alley from the line of Hancock if extended to Clay street, and between Jacob and Laurel streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the alley from the line of Hancock if extended to Clay street, and between Jacob and Laurel streets, shall be improved by grading and block paving the same according to the provisions of a general ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of alleys," and that said work shall be done at the cost of owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved Oct. 18, 1870.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Washington street between Buchanan and Cabell streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Washington street, between Buchanan and Cabell streets, shall be graded, paved, and furnished with metal gutters in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved the 5th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of sidewalks with brick pavement," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved the 18th day of October, 1870.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Notice to Shippers of Stock.

AFTER the 22d of September, 1870, all Stock billed over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad will be received and delivered at their new Stock Depot, situate at the crossing of Seventh street and the railroad.

Joseph Campion is appointed Stock Agent for the Company.

ALBERT FINK, General Superintendent.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Louis Rorer against John Hildebrand } In Chancery, No. 23,877.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 18, 1870,

about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the livery stable of B. W. Jenkins, on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 3 months, 1 dark bay horse, about 10 years old; one light bay horse, about 9 years old; 1 three-horse wagon, 1 set of harness.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
oc15 d1d1n5a

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce Hon. James L. Allen as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, subject to the action of the Democratic State Convention.

For Congress—Fifth District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JAMES SPEED as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District.

Register of Land Office.

R. F. HARRISON, of Carroll county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the Democratic State Convention.

Major J. ALEX. GRANT is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the decision of the State Democratic Convention.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co., Architects, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. W. Vogdes and Jno. Tuhan, Jr., retiring. H. P. Bradshaw is charged with the settlement of all accounts.

H. P. BRADSHAW. F. W. VOGDES. JOHN TUHAN, Jr.
Sept. 16, 1870.

H. P. BRADSHAW, ARCHITECT, Office, Corner Bullitt and Main, LOUISVILLE, KY. oc1d1m

Black Thread Laces, Real Valenciennes Laces, Real Point Applique Laces, Real Lace Flounces and Points, Real Lace Collars and Sets, Lace Waists & Handkerchiefs, Just received from Europe and for sale at New York wholesale prices, at DORA SCHULTE'S, [illegible] FOURTH ST.

Dr. BLONDIN

Beautiful sets of teeth $25. Particular attention paid to the treatment of diseases of the mouth and irregular teeth, which renders them painless and less [illegible]. 129 Fourth st., between Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company.

Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

A LIMITED number of these Bonds are placed on the market and offered to the public at the low price of eighty-five cents on the dollar and accrued interest, and may be had on application to the Treasurer of the company. No discount or commissions allowed.

The company now propose to sell $300,000 of these late issue of one million of dollars, the payment of which is secured by a mortgage lien on all the property and franchises of the company, the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington and their Short-Line branch road from Lagrange to Cincinnati, in all about 180 miles of completed road in first-rate running order, and in full and successful operation, and on all their equipment, and on all other property and franchises of the company. This mortgage is subordinate to previous liens amounting to a little over $2,100,000; but the whole mortgage liens, including these bonds, amount to little if any over the cost value of the property.

These bonds are, undoubtedly, a good security and a safe investment for a good return of interest at the price at which they are offered. Those wishing to purchase will do well to make early application. The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, the interest payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October. The principal is payable at thirty years from date.

Orders from a distance will be filled through such banks or express conveyance as may be directed.

NORVIN GREEN, President.
W. H. REYNOLDS, Sec'y and Treas'r

LAWYERS.

THOMAS WILSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 331 Four-and-a-half st., Washington, D. C., PROSECUTES claims against the United States especially before the Court of Claims and Departments of the United States.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, [illegible]

BRAMLETTE, DORSETT & [illegible], Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office at 100 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

LOUISVILLE. [illegible]

WILL practice in the Chancery, the Common Pleas, the Circuit, the County, and the City Courts of Louisville, also in the United States Circuit and District Courts in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST, and manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. Z. F. TOMLIN

PAYS special attention to all diseases of the eye and ear, and all diseases that are peculiar to females. Special arrangements will be made for the accommodation of patients from a distance. Office, 137 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

M. C. RAMSEY, JEWELER, FOURTH STREET, is receiving his Fall Stock of New and Beautiful Goods. Always on hand, every variety of Fashionable Spectacles, Opera Glasses, &c.

ROBERT WOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA, ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS, GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS, CAST, WROUGHT IRON, AND WIRE RAILINGS, FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS, SETTEES, ARBORS, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES, IRON STAIRS, Spiral and Straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.

PATENT WIRE WORK. Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.

BRONZE WORK. Having fitted up our foundry with special reference to the above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for BRONZE CASTINGS OF STATUARY, colossal, heroic, and life size.

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS. The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination. Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection.

WINTERSMITH'S Extract Buchu AND PAREIRA BRAVA!

This admirable combination of Buchu and Pareira Brava, the two best diuretics known to the materia medica, is meeting with unparalleled success. It has made some most extraordinary cures, and is rapidly superseding all other diuretics. It is infinitely superior to the other so-called Buchus in the market. The medicinal virtues of Buchu are well known to all, but with the remarkable diuretic qualities of Pareira Brava the public are unfamiliar. We give an extract, as published in Courier-Journal of late date, from the United States Dispensatory, the highest of all authorities:

Pareira Brava—Its History and Medicinal Properties—Extracts from U. S. and American Dispensatories.

"Pareira Brava, also termed Velvet Leaf, Ice Vine, is a shrub with a twisted, ligneous root, stems either smooth or close-pressed down, and climbing over trees."

"It is a native of the West Indies and South America. The root is the official part."

"Pareira Brava is tonic, aperient, and diuretic. It was introduced into European practice so long ago as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation as a lithontriptic. It is recommended in calculous affections, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, leucorrhœa, dropsy, and jaundice. The purposes for which it is at present chiefly employed is for the relief of chronic diseases of the urinary passages. Sir Benjamin Brodie found it very useful in chronic inflammation of the bladder, in allaying irritability of that organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has subsequently come into general use in the same affections. Great benefit may often be derived from combining it, in this complaint, with other diuretics."

We notice that our fellow-townsman Dr. Wintersmith combines it in his Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava with Buchu, Juniper Berries, Cubebs, &c., making it the most efficient diuretic now known to the profession.

What an Old Steamboatman says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river man, for forty years.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and cost me a considerable amount of money, and I tried everything for it that I saw advertised or could hear of that I thought might cure me, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the treatment of a doctor there for the treatment of that complaint, and did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better. After returning to Louisville, with no hope of ever getting well again, I was very weak, and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefited by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I have been acquainted with Archibald Prentice for over forty years, and have frequently heard him say he believed had it not been for Dr. Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, he would have been in his grave long ago. DENNIS C. HAMILTON, 276 West Market street.

I have known Archibald Prentice for years, and am cognizant of the facts set forth in this statement. JOHN Y. ARMSTRONG, 339 West Market street.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava.

DR. WINTERSMITH—Sir: I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. [illegible] by using your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully, MARSHALL FRENCH. [illegible] Louisville, Ky.

A Voice from South America.

[illegible] TEXAS, Jan. 11, 1870. DR. WINTERSMITH [illegible] South America [illegible] estimated in money. Yours truly, [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1870.

For Congress—Fifth District,
BOYD WINCHESTER,
OF JEFFERSON.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Paducah Fair was a success.

The funeral of Gen. Lee on Saturday last was the occasion of a cessation of business, the holding of public meetings, &c., at Frankfort, Lexington, Paducah, and several smaller towns of this State.

On Wednesday, at Boston Station, on the Kentucky Central railroad, Mr. James Fryer, an old citizen of Pendleton county, returning home from a sale, was thrown from his horse and almost instantly killed.

The Paducah Daily Kentuckian has been greatly enlarged and improved. Its success and the increased support it is receiving will give Paducah a name abroad, and promote her prosperity more than ten times the sum it costs would if expended in any other direction.

At Georgetown last Monday (County Court day) trade was dull, says the Lexington Press. Offerings of stock comprised about 250 cattle, probably 150 mules of all ages and grades; also a large number of good horses. Fat cattle, mixed lots, sold at 5¼c. Two-year-old cattle, second rate, sold at $45 to $50 per head; one lot, one and two-year-olds, at $50. Few good feeding cattle, from grass, 6¼c; few mules; one lot fair two-year old at $97; colts sold for $35 to $60; horses were a drag; few sales made; well-broken and young brought $100; this was the highest figure. There was a great crowd in town. The impression seemed to prevail that a farther decline would take place in stock; for this many buyers are waiting.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Forrest opens at Wilmington, N. C., on the 24th.

There is a dearth of sidewalks in Kansas City.

Mounted policemen in Wilmington, North Carolina.

Bishop and the Chapman Sisters are at Richmond.

The North Carolina State Fair commenced at Raleigh yesterday.

Charleston, N. C., is to have a colored Sunday School Convention.

Nashville has at last succeeded in the organization of a Board of Trade.

Harry McCarthy was in Columbia, S. C. on Wednesday night last, and the papers had him "Splendid! Magnificent! Sublime!"

The wife of a man named Evan Thomas was shot and killed in her garden at Chattanooga, Friday night, by a potato thief.

The Davis mansion in Richmond will be sold to the highest bidder at public auction on the 25th instant for municipal purposes.

Dr. Payne, of Newberry, S. C., was accidentally shot a few days since by the discharge of his own gun, from the effect of which he died in about four hours.

Whipping for minor offenses, it seems, has not been abolished in Virginia. Four negroes and a white man were sentenced to be imprisoned and whipped at Norfolk last week.

A private letter from one of the students at Washington College to his relatives in Nashville says that General Lee was stricken with paralysis while saying grace at the breakfast-table.

Governor Wise, in testifying before the oyster committee of the Virginia House of Representatives, said, amongst other things, that the spawn of a single female oyster was capable of producing from one to three millions of oysters.

It is presumed that the present population of Virginia will be between twelve and thirteen hundred thousand. This is about the same as was shown by the census of 1860. Pittsylvania is the most populous county, and shows a population of 35,000.

The Staunton river was more swollen than the Dan in the recent Virginia freshet. Its waters poured over the banks and inundated the low grounds along its borders, destroying or damaging the corn in many fields. The losses to the farmers are very considerable.

A white woman with a nursing child was brought to Richmond from Henry county, Virginia, last Saturday, and lodged in the penitentiary, having been convicted of murder in the second degree. She is the only white woman now in the penitentiary, and the first received there for many years.

The Synod of Virginia is to meet in Fredericksburg on Tuesday, the 1st day of November, at 7½ p. m. A large attendance of ministers and elders is expected. The proverbial hospitality of that spirited town is actively at work providing for the accommodation of the expected visitors.

Thursday evening of last week, just after supper, Mr. John Sweeney, a clerk in a drug store at Paris, Tennessee, was crossing the street, when he felt something strike his foot, causing instant pain. He hurried into a store, and pulling of his boot, when lo, and behold, he found a minnie ball sticking between his big toe and the one next to it, the ball having passed through his boot and inflicted a slight wound. No clue has been discovered as to where the ball came from, John not even hearing the report of the gun or the whistle of the ball.

The Albany Evening Journal declares that "the great victories of Tuesday have gladdened the hearts of Republicans, while the spirits of the Democrats have been proportionately cast down." A few more such "great victories of Tuesday" and the Republican party is ruined. A gain of three Democratic members of Congress in North Carolina, four in Pennsylvania and one in Indiana, with not a single Republican gain anywhere, is not such a victory as usually casts down the spirits of the Democrats. If it is what you call a Republican victory, then Republican victories are what we want. We'll take a quantity of them on the half-shell at every election.

The New York Tribune says:

> The better sense of the Southern people will approve the conduct of the Collector of Savannah, Georgia, in re-hoisting the United States flag over the Custom-house, which thoughtless subordinates had placed at half-mast out of respect to the late Gen. Lee. It is only strange that the Collector should have thought it necessary to ask for orders from Washington, or that the Savannah public should have manifested indignation at his action. It will certainly be approved by the loyal people, as it was by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The conduct of the Federal official at Savannah may have been, and doubtless was, the act of an obsequious hanger-on, who set a low but proper estimate upon the meanness of his master, the Secretary of the Treasury. The conduct of Mr. BOUTWELL, in promptly indorsing the act of the vassal, was merely that of a man who is conspicuous for his littleness. But the conduct of the New York Tribune, a press supposed to be independent of the sops and pillage of public place, is execrable in the last degree, a disgrace to the profession of which it has been said "it is the sunshine of the political firmament." There is not much "shine" in the above paragraph. It may have emanated, originally, from some out-of-the-way corner in the back yard of the solar system, but it must have traveled by way of a sewer when it journeyed hence, for it is smeared with mud and could not have reached us in the natural order, direct from the blessed heaven. Mr. GREELEY is not at home, and we seriously counsel the inexperienced young person whom he has left to write the leaders and sweep out the office, to go and clean himself prior to securing the intervention of a fresh paper collar.

It will not be over-long before the Radical detamers of ROBERT E. LEE—the "yellow-footed kites," who have assembled about the grave of the great Virginian to munch and rattle the dry bones of the Confederate skeleton which they picked fleshless years ago, but which they keep hid in a convenient dark closet to bring forth to terrify the groundlings on occasion—will swear that he was the purest and best of men. The time will come when they will parade that skeleton in the market-places, put it on wheels and dress it round with flags, and fear it and defame it not any more. A party which sedulously cultivates the hatred of nine millions of its own countrymen, is pretty sure, some time or another, to get into a foreign war, and whenever it does—when Boston is blockaded by a foreign fleet and New York harbor is shut up by precautionary obstructions—when foreign troops and foreign gold are poured like quicksilver into this country—the dismal howlers who are now striving to reduce the nationality and the patriotism of the people to a beggarly handfull of placemen, plunderers and bondholders will begin to hedge. A government so administered is never safe. It is impossible to believe that it can be safe. Its only safety lies in the overthrow of the gang of malignants who have cut the throat of the Constitution, who have cut the throat of the Treasury, who have cut the throat of the Union, and who would proceed with the work of murder upon the liberties and the free spirit, the peace and happiness of the people.

The Whites and the Blacks.

Our plea for universal freedom—for peace and social order—for immunity from proscription, legal and partisan—for a solid, just and all-embracing national spirit, based upon a new compact to which every element must bring some sacrifices and contribute some good-will—our appeal, in a word, to the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen—would be incomplete, would be most one-sided and short-sighted, if we confined it to an assertion of the rights of one class and withheld its benefits from another class, who stand in greatest need of the protection and charity of a courageous and enlightened public opinion.

WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY TO THE WHITE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH ABOUT THE BLACK PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

It is our deliberate judgment that the world has never presented the spectacle of a race so suddenly tempted and so obstinately resistant. From the beginning of the war to the end of it, every effort to seduce the blacks from their better-nature and to set them on their masters with knife and torch, proved a failure. They tilled our fields, they nursed our children, and they watched our firesides, with the most patient, the most loving devotion. Of a sudden, as if a magic-trumpet had sounded from the skies, the walls of slavery fell to the ground and the slave was a freeman. Of a sudden, as if an invisible spirit had offered it, the most potent of all weapons, the ballot, was put into his hand. Like one bewitched, he stepped out upon an open plain crowded with strange objects and the hideous genii, which, not for his good, but for its own greed, had first instigated him to midnight murder and then, having failed to make him an assassin, had opened the way to make him the servant of political lust instead of the slave of labor which he had been, cried out, "Eat, drink and be merry, and the land shall be yours—power shall be yours—yours the glory and crown of martyrdom—rejoice, for you are free—no more work, no more sorrow—perpetual sunshine and perfect bliss—follow me and be happy." It was the voice of the tempter, the song of the syren, and it came as those notes came over the Thessalian sea, beautiful and sweet. When it had whispered "blood," the heart of the black man was silent. When it had muttered "fire," the ear of the black man heard it not. But when, with the transforming power of the evil spirit, it changed its presence and its tones, and poured a flood of light across the scene that would have dazzled stronger eyes, and when it blew the dinner-horn of a sort of perennial noontide, it caught the easy nature of the victim meant to be sacrificed upon the altars of party necessity. Then it was that the carpetbagger and the negro, like the lion and the lamb, lay down together to play a game of poker with marked cards and a stocked deck, and poisoned whisky and drugged tobacco, under the baleful shadow of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Who wonders at it? Who has a right to murmur at it? All this while the white man, who might have done something to stop it, stood by with his finger in his eye, and was very sad and silent.

That was a dreadful error. It was an error which has cost the South much of wrangle, mistrust and loss of time and power. It was a political error, a social error, an error in domestic and party policy. It was an error which divided us and united our enemies. It was an unreasoning error, a stupid, fool-hardy error, an error without a pretext or a purpose, deaf in its senses and blurred in every part. It was an error which gave the carpet-bagger his opportunity and produced the scalawag, who is but the barnacle of the carpet-bagger. It was a serio-comedy of an error, in which the native blacks and whites played the parts of the two DROMIOS, working at cross-purposes and mutually misconceiving and misjudging one another to the profit of the common enemy. It was an error, however, for which we, ourselves, are responsible, for we ought to have had more sense than to perpetrate it, and, so far as the blacks were concerned, they gave us no provocation to begin it, whatever friction and ignorance and incitement have made them do since. They had served us during the war, and they would have fought for us. They set out, after the war, in a perfectly dazed but friendly spirit, seeking us, as we permitted them, for counsel and succor. It is doing ourselves only justice to say that we had not much substantial help to give, for we were poor. But we might have gone out of our way to protect our old comrades of the cotton-patch and coon-hunt from the wiles of the devil of carpet-baggery that poured itself in upon us from the slums of the North; and we did not lack teachers, among our wisest and most trusted citizens, to tell us precisely what the result would be and has been. We were downcast by defeat. We were torpid with sorrow. We were casting wistful glances toward Mexico and Brazil, and we neglected, until the chance was gone, to look after the interests that collected about our door-sills, and moved slowly away under the shadow of our roof-trees to be seized upon the open road by the buccaneers that flitted over the country, like foragers in war-time, stealing cotton and seeking office.

This picture, be it remembered, does not apply to the slave States, like Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, which remained in the Union. The slave-owner in Kentucky who stuck to the Union expected to be paid for his slaves as for any other property taken by the Government to which he had stood loyal; and the fact that the Government broke its faith with him accounts for his present hatred of those whom he trusted and by whom he was deceived. The course of the Government toward Kentucky was infamous beyond all account. It embraced a degree of turpitude which, could it have been foreseen, would have lost the three great border States to the Union, transferred the line of battle to the Ohio, the Susquehannah, and the Missouri, and achieved the independence of the Confederate States. That the Kentuckian who raised a company of Federal soldiers, and lost a couple of slaves, should detest the party that duped and swindled him, is so natural that we can only applaud it. But this act on the part of the Radical leaders was not the act of the negro, who was a passive subject merely, and we cannot recognize the justice of making him suffer for it; and, therefore, as he forms so large a portion of our sub-strata, social and industrial, and is not in himself more vicious than his peculiar situation involves, we have urged and shall continue to urge some positive system of discipline, educational and industrial, done in a general way, but for his especial benefit, just as we establish hospitals for sick people, prisons for criminals, alms-houses for paupers, and common schools for everybody. This can be so ordered and regulated as to elevate the black man without corrupting the white.

Just as sure as citizenship came, just as sure as suffrage came, will the necessity we now sketch come, and the question for us to consider is whether we shall have it rammed into us, like a blunt wedge with a hostile sledge-hammer, or whether we shall cease our wilful disregard of our interests and the welfare of society, take the matter into our own hands, and fashion and direct an experiment that belongs not only to the inevitable logic of events, a term that seems to frighten and disgust some people "an' it were a scare-crow," but springs also directly from the condition of things right under and before our eyes.

So much for Kentucky.

In the South, as a general rule, a somewhat different state of things exists. The political hostility between the whites and blacks has been modified a little by time; and the domestic barriers between them are only kept up by Radical local misgovernment. Presently this will pass away. Alabama and Louisiana, like Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina, will pass into more liberal and responsible keeping. When they do, and when the whole South is redeemed, let us remember that this black element is a power for good or evil just as we deal with it. If we teach it, training its better nature in the interest of morality and peace, it will become a strength and a blessing. If we repel it, we shall brutalize it, and, in doing so, we shall lower our standard and destroy our industrial system, creating the necessity of a labor revolution, with all its losses and discomforts, to say nothing of that popular turmoil, which springs from the agitation of race passions. We regard the experiment, in any event, as absolutely certain; because we believe that the power and the glory of this country are on the rise and not upon the wane. The experiment may fail; what then? "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

But we should be untrue to our convictions, and unmindful of the text with which we began, if we confined this argument to the cool question of interest, which seems to us to be palpable. We repeat that the conduct of the blacks during the war did not justify our neglect of them and ourselves after the war, and that their conduct since the war has been nothing more than was to be expected, the result of their ignorance and our error. We do not believe it is too late to take the back track and get into the open highway which leads to peace between the native whites and blacks. The old domestic feeling has not died out of the bosom of any of us. Our old black mammys have not ceased to love the children they tended with such loving care. Our old play-fellows have not outgrown those juvenile associations which warm and bind the human family wherever they are known. We have the heartiest and most obvious demonstrations of this every day of our lives. No later than last week, at a brilliant wedding in this city, a couple of dusky faces—right out of the kitchen—made their way through a room full of fashionably dressed Southern people to say "how d'ye" to the young couple, and no congratulations could have been warmer or truer, or were more acceptable. If it is a funeral, who is it that weeps the bitterest tears? If it is a christening, who is it that laughs the cheeriest? This is the sentiment which we wish to cultivate and strengthen, not reject. It is like the legendary little black pony that came saddled and bridled before the Prince of Persia. The Prince gave it the spur and it tossed him in the pool of Ara; but the Prince's wife, the fairy, laid her hand gently upon its silver mane, and, lo, the pool was a lake of crystal and precious stones.

As for the negro, let us follow the teachings of our intelligence and better nature, trusting to his, and leave his politics to take care of itself. If we are wise and patient we shall have no reason to dread the negro vote. But we must not rest on empty words. We must act, and we must put into our action a method and a purpose whose operations will be directly felt. The charge of proscription we make against the Radical leaders will have no force in it if we become, or even seem to be, the proscriptivists of the negroes. The charge we make against the Radical leaders of so conducting the Government as to make the people of fifteen States hate it, reacts upon ourselves. It counsels us against conducting our affairs so as to give any class a reason or pretext to hate us. There must be no proscription in this country if there is peace, and now, of all times, now in the presence of a public bereavement—now by the open grave of a white man whose memory is cherished in Virginia by the blacks no less than by his own race—now, out of the depths of the heart which but yesterday protested against the feudalic barbarisms of the Radical policy, do we protest with equal earnestness against those mischievous and false teachings which disgrace the civilization, as they disgrace the press, of the sunny, and, let us hope, the genial and the Christian South.

Another "Yaller Dog."

The Radicals of Alabama have a person by the name of SMITH for their Governor, and they are now running him for re-election, with the help of GRANT's bayonets. A few choice extracts from a letter written by Colonel GEO. C. TICHENOR, of Des Moines, Iowa, to Senator SPENCER, of Alabama, will show what manner of man SMITH is:

> You will bear in mind how often and earnestly I cautioned you against that man, and remonstrated with you for harboring, feeding, protecting, and even giving him your friendship, and, in some degree, your confidence, when we were serving together as staff officers with General DODGE, and the man SMITH, then a worthless vagrant, was lounging, like a lazy, mangy dog, about our headquarters—the exemplification of MARK TWAIN's "yaller dog"—sharing your bounty and protection (without which he would have been driven from within our lines), and begging pay from the secret fund as a spy—a spy, forsooth, without courage to sustain him beyond sight of our picket lines—without shrewdness sufficient even to guide him in the collection of information, patent even to a casual observer.
>
> * * * * * * * *
>
> The same utter lack of courage and indifference to principle which deterred him from carrying a carbine or grasping a sabre, with the brave and devoted loyalists of North Alabama, who fought so gallantly for our flag under your command, kept him from espousing the Confederate cause, and uniting his fortunes with his braver but misguided neighbors and countrymen.
>
> You know this was the estimate placed both upon him and a large sandy-complexioned brother of his, also a camp-follower and loafer, by nearly every officer attached to our headquarters, and, for this reason, you will remember you had difficulty in securing the commission of Second Lieutenant for a gawky brother of theirs in your regiment.
>
> * * * * * * * *
>
> Surely, if the Republican party of Alabama can survive the sin and disgrace of having elected such a man to the Gubernatorial chair, its power cannot be shaken—it is invulnerable.
>
> * * * * * * * *
>
> For the sake of the party character and credit—for the sake of the reputation of your State—for common decency—do not renominate the fellow, but consign him to that obscurity from which he should never be allowed to emerge, or, rather, from which your friendship dragged him.

And this "lazy, mangy dog," so denominated by a member of his own party, has once been elected Governor of Alabama by the Radicals, and they are now doing their best to elect him again. But respectable people everywhere will rejoice to know that the effort, although seconded by the bayonet, is likely to fail.

☞ The conductors of leading newspapers in this country are in constant danger of their lives. For instance, somebody sent us yesterday a box labeled "Intumidads," the most terrible of Spanish threats. We have only to reply to this menace that if the cowardly scoundrel expects to intimidate *us* by such weak inventions of the enemy he has mistaken his man.

☞ Dr. FISH, of the Saginaw Enterprise, tells us that Judge SUTHERLAND, candidate for Congress, has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The Judge rejects the decision on the ground that FISH had no right to weigh him with his own scales.

☞ The Albany Evening Journal, an organ of Radicalism, has discovered "an infamous plot." As all infamous plots are necessarily Radical plots, it is singular that the Journal doesn't keep its mouth shut.

☞ The Detroit Free Press says THEODORE TILTON announces that his eyesight is failing. We thought it was something back of his eyes that was failing." Oh, no; he has got little or nothing back there to fail.

☞ A Radical paper in Mississippi declares, that "the words carpetbagger and scalawag should be blotted from the dictionary." Certainly they should—but not until the carpetbaggers and scalawags themselves are blotted from existence.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Cure and Agreeable Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 15, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:
DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.
J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:
DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.
BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

CLOAK AND DRESS MAKERS WANTED.
None but the best hands need apply, to whom good wages will be paid. S. BARKER & CO., Oct18 d2 New York Store.

Read.
It is well known to doctors and to ladies that women are subject to numerous diseases peculiar to their sex—such as suppression of the menses, whites, painful monthly 'periods,' rheumatism of the back and womb, irregular menstruation, hemorrhage or excessive 'flows,' and prolapsus uteri or falling of the womb.
These diseases have seldom been treated successfully. The profession have sought diligently for some remedy that would enable them to treat these diseases with success.
At last that remedy has been discovered by one of the most skillful physicians in the State of Georgia. That remedy is, Bradfield's Female Regulator.
It is purely vegetable, and is put up in Atlanta, Ga., by Bradfield & Co.
It will purify the blood and strengthen the system, relieve irritation of the kidneys, and is a perfect specific for all the above disease—as certain a cure as quinine is in Chills and Fevers.
For a history of diseases, and certificates of its wonderful cures, the reader is referred to the wrapper around the bottle.
Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.
For sale by all druggists. oct5wed&sulm

Wanted.
A few ladies to engage in a light, pleasant and very profitable business. Apply at 110 Fourth street, to Miss D. Warth.

What
is more desirable to a lady than a fair complexion? No
Ladies
can secure this without using the new and astonishing French preparation, Madam DeHues 'Sweet Sixteen.' It
Can't
be equaled. Go to B. F. Fitch, 5 Masonic Temple, or to Miss D. Warth's, 116 Fourth street, and see for yourselves.
Do
you wish to look beautiful? Then go at once to the above places and get samples free of charge. se8l we&sulm

Notice
To our old friends and the public in general, that we have now a full line of French and Ironstone China, our own importation, also a full assortment of glassware, lamps, chandeliers, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, etc., which we offer at as low prices as any respectable house in the city. J. Dolfinger & Co., 96 Market street, between Third and Fourth. oct18-suw&f

The Great Enigma.
A thousand guesses have been made at the ingredients of Sozodont, the most wholesome and perfect dental purifier the world has ever seen. They were all wrong, so, by way of throwing a little light on the subject, it is now announced that the fiber, or inner bark of the Quillaya Saponaria, the Soap Tree of the Valley of the Andes, is one of the components of that peerless dentrifice. oc17 mo we & fri

"Spalding's Glue," useful and true.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.
Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN, ocl d30 114 Third street.

Kentucky Cash Store, 106 Fourth Street.
Every description of mourning and black goods. ocl3 d6

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Lithgow & Co., warning persons from using the "*Wallace Patent Grate*," except through them. This grate has been thoroughly tried, and its reputation is fixed. It is conceded to be the best in use.
We observe they offer fairly; promising if any are bought and parties are not satisfied with it, they will take it out and put in any other without charge. This is business, and secures any one from making a mistake. au28-dif

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

OBITUARY.

KEENE—Died at the Galt House, at 7 p m. of the holy Sabbath, the 16th inst., ALBON C. KEENE, of Miss.

The deceased had been a member of my family, and a pupil of Forest Academy, since the fall of 1861, till the time of his graduation, in June, 1870.

He died of pneumonia, which ran its fatal course within a few days, blasting some of the fairest flowers of hope that ever bloomed and shed their fragrance on earth.

In an attempt to commemorate the virtues of this most amiable youth, who had but little exceeded his nineteenth year, I feel that the simple recital of them would seem like exaggerated praise to those who knew him not, while the hearts of those who knew him best would yearn for expressions more pathetic and elaborate.

During the lengthened term of membership in my family and school, I never knew a word or act of impropriety, falsehood, or profane language pollute his lips, or sully his character. Such was his gentleness, such his universal kindness, that I have never known one of his fellow students regard him save as the friend of all. All feel they have lost a constant, faithful friend. I have never known deeper emotions of sorrow heave the souls of youthful comrades in the death of one most endeared to them.

In remembrance of a graduating class, highly respectable for number—far more so for weight of character and talent—he saw his brow kindly and gracefully encircled with the highest meed of honor, and accorded without one feeling of jealousy to mar the pleasure of his gentle heart, in the enjoyment of a boon most richly deserved.

In his 12th year he was baptized in the Christian faith, and in the hour of his last utterances on earth, he clung to the hopes of that faith, and breathed his ardent prayer for forgiveness through the mercy of God in Christ.
S. H. McCOWN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
Their great value consists in this: They may be used so long as any disease affects any of the organs of the body; and by thus persevering in their use the disease will be cured and the body restored to health free from every taint and impurity. Their reputation proves their merit.
Thomas Smith, Coroner and Justice of the Peace, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia and Heartburn when every other medicine had failed to relieve him. Certificate dated April 2, 1868.
Dr. Turner, of Savannah, Ga., says he has, for nearly forty years, recommended Brandreth's Pills as a specific in Yellow Fever; that he never knew a patient to die who took them for this malady, being otherwise sound. Their prompt use takes out of the body those matters which feed the fatality of the disease. As a general family medicine he considers them far in advance of all others, and here he speaks from personal experience of their qualities. se20 eod&weowlm

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine
COD LIVER OIL!
The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicines that offer only temporary relief, but at once procure this specific. Our brand of Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, we being the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists everywhere. JOHN C. BAKER & CO. Philadelphia. se1 W&Daly

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED
UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE
Does cure Bronchitis, Consumption, all Lung Diseases and Spitting of Blood, and strengthens and builds up the system to a healthy condition. This has been tested by Prof. Trousseau in two thousand cases, in the Hospitals of Paris, in which it cured nearly every case; and in this country physicians are daily ordering and commending it to their patients. It has made many astonishing cures. One bottle will prove its efficacy. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sent by express to any address.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, ap13 Wedly 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.
Preston Lodge, No. 281, F. and A. M., meets this (Wednesday) evening, Oct. 19, 1870, at 7¼ o'clock, in stated communication. Members of the Grand and sister lodges are fraternally invited. Work in [illegible] degree. By order [illegible], W. M.
J. ALLEN PORTER, Secy.

I. O. O. F.
The R. W. Grand Lodge of Kentucky I. O. O. F. will convene in annual session on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 9 o'clock a. m., and [illegible] Grand Officers on Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock. The Grand Encampment of Kentucky I. O. O. F. will hold its annual session on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. The Grand Sire, Fred. D. Stuart, is expected to be present and instruct in the secret work. Delegates attending the Grand Lodge, who come over the Louisville and Nashville R. R., Louisville and Lexington R. R., and Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line and branches, will be furnished free tickets to return, as arrangements have been made with the roads for half fare. Arrangements have been made at the Galt House for the accommodation of delegates. oc19 dWF&Tu* WILLIAM WHITE, G. Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.
There will be a called meeting of Abraham Lodge, No. 8, F. A. M. this (Wednesday) evening, Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Work in the 2d degree. CHAS. E. DUNN, M. JAMES McBURNETT, Secy.

I. O. O. F.
The members of Azur Lodge, No. 23, I. O. O. F. are hereby notified to attend the regular meeting this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, for the consideration of the report of the committee on by-laws. Let every member attend. CHS. L. GUEFNER, Rec. Sec.

Knights of Pythias.
Regular convention of the members of Mystic Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias will be held at their hall this (Wednesday) evening at 7¼ o'clock. S. J. JONES, W. C. J. P. NASH, R. and C. S.

THE **OHIO FALLS WAGON.**
J. D. BONDURANT, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, LIME, CEMENT, *Plaster, Gum Belting, &c.,* Louisville, Ky. oc19 d3

FURS LADIES' FURS
Pure Natural Sables, Fine Northern Mink, Royal Ermine, OPERA SETS.
Everything good, reliable, beautiful, and desirable, at GREEN & GREEN'S, No. 130 Main Street, near Fourth. oc19 d3

Pensacola, Florida.
Splendid Opportunity for Investment.
The Pensacola City Company
Will offer for sale in Pensacola, at public auction, ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1870, AND ON SUBSEQUENT DAYS, A LARGE NUMBER OF CHOICE **CITY LOTS!** Most eligibly located both for *Business and Residences.*
WATER FRONT to channel secured for wharf and commercial privileges. No opening in the South offers the same advantages for investment and trade. With a harbor unsurpassed on the Gulf with interior communication by rail now established and every day improving; [illegible] directions; nothing is required to make Pensacola the principal seat of Gulf trade but intelligent enterprise and prudent use of capital. No Gulf city can boast a climate so pleasant or so healthy. A. E. MAXWELL, oc19 d15 President Pensacola City Company.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Notice to Shippers.
OCTOBER 19, 1870.
NO freight received for New Orleans until further notice. A. BROADDUS.

Kentucky State Lotteries.
AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870: KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 484. 8, 67, 45, 17, 14, [illegible] KENTUCKY CLASS 485. 5, 44, [illegible] Office No. 62 Third street, [illegible] Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 133, Louisville, Ky.

J. H. MONTGOMERY, No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,
IS the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, and Colors Restored on a new principle unsurpassed in this or any other city. Don't send your goods to botches to have them spoiled, and then have to send them to me to be done over. Save yourself that expense and trouble of mind by sending to or calling at No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th, LOUISVILLE, KY. oc18 dtu

New Goods! New Goods! AT **CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.**
JUST received a large stock of the latest styles of Lace Collars and Sleeves, Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Chemisettes, Bridal Veils, Lace Flouncings, Embroidered Edgings and Insertion; also Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1; AT THE **CHEAP LACE STORE,** oc15 103½ FOURTH STREET.

Public Speaking.
HON. JAS. SPEED, the Republican candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens as follows: Beck's Hall, Louisville, Wednesday, Oct. 19. Ackly Hall, " Thursday, Oct. 20. Middletown, Jefferson co., Saturday, Oct. 22. Blackwell's, Henry co., Wednesday, Oct. 26. Lagrange, Oldham co., Saturday, Oct. 29. Court-house, Louisville, Saturday, Nov. 5. Newcastle, Henry co., Monday, Nov. 7. Speaking in Louisville at 7½ o'clock P. M.; other places at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hon. James Speed and Colonel B. H. Bristow
WILL speak at Newcastle, Henry county, on Saturday Oct. 22. oc19 dd

Chimney and Grate Work.
CHIMNEYS cleaned, grate setting, and general jobbing work in brick done with neatness and dispatch. Leave orders at Gay's China Palace, corner Fourth and Green, or at C. Coggeshall's Felt Roofing office, No. 159 south side Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth sts. oc18 dtf

Irish Whisky.
A SUPERIOR article of old Irish Whisky in demijohns for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO., 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky. oc9

Sherry Wine.
25 OCTAVES Brown sherry; 10 quarter casks Harmony Pale, very fine; In store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO., oc9 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Kentucky Whiskies.
1,400 BBLS copper-distilled, of the best make, from 1 to 5 years old, in store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO., oc9 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Sparkling Wine.
100 BASKETS Krug Champagne; 50 cases Imperial Missouri Sparkling Wine; In store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO., oc9 25 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
BOYD WINCHESTER,
THE Democratic Candidate for Congress, Fifth District, will address his fellow-citizens as follows: Middletown, Jefferson county, Saturday, Oct. 22. Blackwell's, Henry county, Wednesday, Oct. 26. Lagrange, Oldham county, Saturday, Oct. 29. Court-house, Louisville, Saturday, Nov. 5. Newcastle, Henry county, Monday, Nov. 7. Speaking at 2 o'clock P. M. oc3

OCTOBER, 1870.
J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD IS NOW THE **ONLY** Thread put up for the American market which is SIX-CORD IN ALL NUMBERS! From No. 8 to No. 100 inclusive.
FOR HAND & MACHINE.
JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland. oc3 dim

MISCELLANEOUS.

Apples! Apples!
250 BBLS. Michigan Apples and 18 bbls. Sweet Cider just received by rail and water, in store and for sale by S. ROGALLUM & CO. oc18 d3

Lincoln Circuit Court.
John Engleman, and Mary F. Engleman, his wife—B. P. Experte.
JOHN ENGLEMAN, and Mary F. Engleman, his wife, this day filed their petition, sworn to according to law, asking that a [illegible] by the Court to empower said Mary F. Engleman to [illegible] and convey, for her own benefit, any property she may own or acquire, free from the claims or debts of her husband; to make contracts, sue and be sued, as a feme sole; [illegible]. It is ordered that the above order be published at least ten days in the Courier-Journal, a paper published in Louisville, Ky. A copy. Attest: WM. H. MILLER, C. L. C. C. By ARCH S. SNOW, D. C.

Cheapest Place in the City for Blank Books.
IS at ED. CORDER'S Manufactory, northeast corner Fourth and Market, first floor, up stairs. All kinds of Binding, both plain and ornamental, neatly executed at unusually low rates. Job Ruling of all kinds beautifully and accurately done upon Hickock's new improved machine. Machinery, Tools, Stock, &c., all new! Workmanship superior to any in the city, and satisfaction guaranteed. Reference—Everyone in the city who can appreciate a well-bound book. oc19 eodim

Caution to the Public.
ALL persons are warned against trading for or buying a note for $150, dated Sept. 8, 1870, and payable to the order of I. Goldstein. Said note was obtained by force and threats, not having value received for same. [*] E. LEWIS.

Tobacco Factories for Sale.
THE following Tobacco Stemmeries, situated as follows, viz: At Curdsville, Daviess co., Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 400,000 pounds. Antonsburg, Hopkins county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 300,000 pounds. Taylor's Landing, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 200,000 pounds. Livermore, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 600,000 pounds. Sacramento, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 150,000 pounds. Ceralvo, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 400,000 pounds. Hartford, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 400,000 pounds. Cromwell, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 250,000 pounds. Rochester, Butler county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 150,000 pounds. Raleigh, Saline county, Ill.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 500,000 pounds. Enterprise, Spencer county, Ind.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 700,000 pounds. Richland, Spencer county, Ind.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 300,000 pounds. All of the above stemmeries are located in the best-producing tobacco sections, and are in complete order, having screws, tobacco sticks, and all other necessary conveniences for handling and hanging tobacco. Together with the offices, cooper-shops, stables, and lands thereto attached. All or any of the above will be sold below their value. For further particulars inquire of WM. S. FORD, Evansville, Ind., or R. H. ARKENBURGH, 35 Broad st., N. Y. oc18 d30

Notice
IS hereby given that J. Henry Kirchhner and Ursula Kirchhner, his wife, have filed their joint petition in the Louisville Chancery Court for the purpose of having the said Ursula Kirchhner empowered by order of said court to use, enjoy, sell, and convey, for her own benefit, any property she may own or acquire, free from the claims or debts of her husband; to make contracts, sue and be sued, as a feme sole; to trade in her own name, and to dispose of her property by will or deed. J. HENRY KIRCHHNER, URSULA KIRCHHNER. ALEX. WILLEY, Att'y for Petitioners. oc18 d10*

Notice.
OFFICE MANUFACTURING AND FINANCIAL CO., October 17, 1870.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 1st inst., a call of 10 per cent. was made on the capital stock of said company, payable at their bank office on or before the 1st day of November, 1870. oc18 d10 HENRY DENT, Cashier.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. J. C. Suckels, deceased, will please come forward and make payment: all persons having claims against said decedent will present them properly proven for payment to R L. EGERTON, Adm'r. oc18 d5*

Louisville Chancery Court.
J. Doern's Adm'r vs. J. Doern's Heirs, No. 26,652.
THE creditors of J. Doern, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims against his estate before the undersigned, properly proven, within 30 days from this date. JOHN L. MARSHALL, Sp'l Com. October 15, 1870. oc18 d10

Tulip Roots, Seeds, and Garden Plants.
HAVING just returned from Germany and Holland, I hereby notify my old friends and customers that I have selected there the finest and choicest bulbous roots, as Hyacinths and Tulips, such as I have never been in this country; also a great selection of Seeds and Garden Plants. Those desiring choice flowers, &c., are most respectfully requested to call and see for themselves. HENRY NANZ. Nursery Third street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky. oc7 eodim

Louisville Chancery Court.
C. C. Spencer's Adm'r vs. C. C. Spencer's Heirs, &c., No. 25,627.
THE creditors of C. C. Spencer, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims against his estate before the undersigned, properly proven, within thirty days from this date. JOHN L. MARSHALL, Special Comm'r, Oct. 10, 1870. oc11 d10

Removal.
THE office of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company has been removed to the large rooms, second story, on the southwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets. Entrance on both streets. oc2 dtf L. T. THUSTIN, Sec'y.

Removal.
THE office of the (Star) Union and National Lines has been removed from 43 Fourth street to 59 Main st., north side, between Second and Third. oc1 dim

Caution.
HAVING bought the exclusive right to the Wallace Patent Grate for the south, all persons are warned against manufacturing, buying or using the same, except through us. Parties violating will be prosecuted.
Perhaps no invention has contributed more to comfort and economy than the Wallace Patent Grate. We guarantee it the best Grate in use, and challenge the grate-making world to a trial. Its cost is very little more than the ordinary grate. Let every one look at it before introducing others. Any person buying them, and not proving satisfactory, we will tear them out and put in any other they may prefer at our expense. J. S. LITHGOW & CO., au20 dtf Third and Main.

Sugar.
450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, jel1 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.
300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 dtf bet. Second and Third.

MEDICINES.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
Is already recommended by our leading physicians as a tonic and nutrient (ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LADIES) with the most satisfactory results. This beverage is extensively used in Europe [illegible] all other malt preparations, being ALMOST FREE FROM ALCOHOL, and therefore neither intoxicating nor irritating, as it contains MORE NUTRIMENT THAN PORTER, ALE, OR THE STRONGEST BEER. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. TARRANT & CO., [illegible] Greenwich st., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, &c. oc19 codim

RIGAUD & Co's PERFUMERY
Patronized by the French Court, and extensively used in all fashionable circles.

KANANGA
THE TOILET WATER OF THE DAY. Preserves the freshness of the skin and the fairness of the complexion.

MIRANDA SOAP
Gives the skin a delightful silky surface, and is all that can be desired as to perfume.

RIGAUD'S DENTORINE
A dentifrice elixir of unequaled virtues. Sweetens the breath, strengthens the gums, and preserves the teeth from decay.

SOLIDIFIED DENTIFRICE CREAM
A brush dipped in water and Dentorine passed over it produces a soft and unctuous mucilage that gives the teeth a brilliant whiteness.

[illegible]
AND
Miranda Pomade
For preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD'S COLORIGENE
Restoring to the Hair its Original Color.
A vegetable compound; contains nothing injurious; restores the hair to its natural color. Its success is infallible, and it does not stain either the skin or linen.

EXTRACT of YLANG-YLANG
MANILLA BOUQUET.
The two favorite perfumes for the handkerchief.

KANANGA
The fashionable Perfume, just imported by Messrs. Rigaud & Co. AGENTS IN LOUISVILLE, **PETER, POWERS & COOPER.** jel5 d&wly W

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 360 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM.
Munroe's Rheumatic Cure,
THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists. H. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent, my8 dim W&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

BRIDGE MEN.
GOOD top-men and trestle-men wanted; also laborers who can work aloft, at St. Charles bridge, St. Charles, Mo. oc19 d1m

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS At Reduced Prices.
Just received a full line of Carpets and Oil Cloths, which I will sell at New York Prices. C. KETCHUM, No. 72 Main st., bet. Second and Third. oc3 dim SaW&F

C. CAMPBELL, Merchant Tailor
No. 88 Third st., bet. Main and Market sts., IS receiving his FALL and WINTER GOODS. ☞ Genio C. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale. se15 eodim

BUCHU!

(From the U. S. Dispensatory.)

DIOSMA CRENATA--

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES!

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties, &c

Buchu Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs. They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, and retention or Incontinence of Urine from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is used by persons from the age of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed wetting in children. In affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea or Whites.

Diseases of the Kidneys

Bladder, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhoea, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

PRICE--$1 25 per Bottle, or six Bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

59 Broadway, New York.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

se28 dWed&weow

INSURANCE.

ANDES
Insurance Company
CINCINNATI.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

The ANDES is a handsome indorsement—financially and professionally—of what is solid, useful, and meritorious. A good work lies directly before us. We invite you to give the ANDES a fair trial, and to realize its superior business facilities.

J. B. BENNETT, President.
J. H. BEATTIE, Secretary.
J. J. BERNE, Sup't of Agencies.

Applications for Insurance promptly attended to by
W. H. SLAUGHTER & CO.,
AGENTS,
Louisville, Kentucky.
oc17 dim-MW&F

INCORPORATED 1850—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.
W. H. SLAUGHTER. L. L. ANDERSON.
W. H. SLAUGHTER & CO., Agents.
Offices on Second st., in the rear of People's Bank.
Issues all kinds of Life and Endowment Policies on favorable terms.
N. B.—Our Mr. Anderson has control of a limited amount of money, which he will loan on approved security to parties insuring with us. se22 dtf

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.
ENGINEER'S OFFICE BROWNSVILLE AND OHIO R.R., BROWNSVILLE, TENN., Sept. 24, 1870.
SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of October 24, 1870, for the grubbing and clearing, graduation and trestle-work of the line of this road between the city of Brownsville and the town of Friendship, in Dyer county, a distance of 23½ miles.
Plans, profiles, and specifications can be examined and all other necessary information obtained at this office on and after October 18.
Separate proposals must be submitted for each mile section, and propositions will be considered for one-half mile sections.
The railroad company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals which may not be considered satisfactory.
The favorable character of the work, and the facilities offered by the adjoining country for supplies, recommend it to the attention of all contractors.
W. D. PICKETT, se27 dim Chf. Engineer.

DRY GOODS.

Cloakings.
15 PCS Silk Velvet; 30 pcs Patent Velveteens, assorted colors; 25 pcs Chinchilla Cloakings; 20 pcs Felt; 5 pcs Honeycomb; 125 pcs black, brown, & gold mixed Repellants; Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., oc9 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Gloves.
200 DOZ Courvoisier black, white, and colored Kid Gloves; 300 doz Empress black, white, and colored Kid Gloves; Plush-lined, Cloth, and Berlin Gloves; Buck, Sheep, and Dog skin Gauntlets; Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., oc9 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Underwear.
A COMPLETE stock of Men's, Ladies', and Children's Underwear just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., oc9 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Hosiery.
5,000 DOZ white and colored ribbed Lambs' Wool Hose; 5,000 doz white and colored plain Lambs' Wool Hose; 1,000 doz Misses' white and colored plain Lambs' Wool Hose; 500 doz Ladies' Cotton Seeded Hose; 1,000 doz Misses' old fashioned (heavy) Wool Hose; 500 doz Men's Lambs' Wool Half Hose; 500 doz Men's Merino " "; 300 doz Shaker Socks; Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., oc9 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

EDUCATIONAL.

NOTICE.
Presbyterian Female School.
THE next session of the Presbyterian Female School will commence on Monday, Oct. 17, 1870, in the building No. 205 Sixth street, between Chestnut and Walnut. For terms and information, apply on the premises to oc13 d6* E. B. BARTON, Principal.

Washington MEDALLION PENS.
THE FOLLOWING TICKETS OF THE **Fourth Series** HAVE BEEN REDEEMED.

FOURTH SUBDIVISION.
No. 826 of the 8th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO CHARLES G. ZIEGLER, Detroit Savings Bank. Detroit, Mich.
No. 329 of the 3d 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO JOHN L. SABINE, Washington, D. C.
No. 931 of the 7th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO WM. A. FISKE. Providence, R. I.
No. 565 of the 4th 1,000 drew $100, and PAID TO EDWARD HOWARD, Thames National Bank. Norwich, Conn.
No. 33 of the 6th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO ALFRED BRAUN, No. 121 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Penn.
No. 859 of the 9th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO CHARLES I. JONES, County Clerk's Office, New York.
No. 269 of the 4th 1,000 drew $200, and PAID TO JOHN J. DUFF, 3½ Wall street, New York.
No. 256 of the 8th 1,000 drew $100, and PAID TO B. T. RHOADS, Jr., Brooklyn City Fire Ins. Co., Branch Office, 191 Broadway, New York.
No. 967 of the 10th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO G. H. RHODES, with Sammons, Clark & Co., Chicago, Ill.

FIFTH SUBDIVISION.
No. 7 of the 6th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO SAMUEL M. WARD, No. 4 North Gay street, Baltimore, Md.
No. 488 of the 1st 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO GEO. J. WADE, with Francis S. Josselyn, 336 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 88 of the 8th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO GEORGE E. LAIR, With D. Appleton & Co., New York.
No. 654 of the 7th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO ADAM GRIB, Second Auditor's Office, Treasury Depart't, Washington, D. C.
No. 212 of the 6th 1,000 drew $100, and PAID TO A. K. CORY, No. 263 Broad street, Newark, N. J.
No. 182 of the 4th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO JOHN LAVINE, With Steinway & Sons.
No. 939 of the 2d 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO JAMES W. FLETCHER, Knoxville, Tenn.
No. 970 of the 9th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO CHARLES S. BURROWS, 447 North Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

SIXTH SUBDIVISION.
No. 216 of the 3d 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO GEORGE FLETCHER, Zanesville, Ohio.
No. 446 of the 4th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO C. J. BABIN, Central Railroad Office, Savannah, Ga.
No. 692 of the 1st 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO Messrs. ROBERTSON & McCARTHY, Insurance Agents, Syracuse, N. Y.

SEVENTH SUBDIVISION.
No. 563 of the 3d 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO J. N. BACON, Brooklyn, N. Y.
No. 277 of the 3d 1,000 drew $200, and PAID TO JOHN A. CAMPFIELD, Madison, N. Y.

The balance of the $5,000 is ready for the holders [illegible]. For list of the drawn numbers, address (inclosing stamp), THE WASHINGTON MEDALLION PEN CO., No. 11 College Place, New York. oc12 W&M

Masonic Savings Bank,
No. 128 West Main st., 3d door below Fourth, north side, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Paid up Capital - - - - $250,000
THIS Bank is doing a general Banking and Exchange business; [illegible]. In the Savings department Deposits will be received from one dollar and upward and interest allowed on same. Minors and married women can deposit money and draw same at pleasure. HENRY WERNHOFF, President. JACOB KRIEGER, Sr., Cashier. se17 dtm

RAILROADS.

THE
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILWAY
IS now running its trains direct to and from Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. [illegible]
TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
Leaving Bridge Depot at [illegible]
Arrive at [illegible]
Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at [illegible]. Gen'l Sup't.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
North, East, and West, via the
Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.
FOUR trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:
7:15 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change via Pan-Handle. Drawing-room cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line.
2:30 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line without change. Also Pullman's Palace Car through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York without change.
3:45 P. M. Columbus Accommodation.
10:20 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.
Night cars with reclining chairs free.
Notice—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot at 2:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.
HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.
June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.
Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:
Leave. (Sept. 21, 1870.) Arrive.
5:30 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail 10:20 P. M.
8:15 P. M. Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express 6:40 A. M.
12:30 P. M. [illegible] Mail 1:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail 3:10 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation 8:45 A. M.
☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
☞ Sleeping car on [illegible] train.
☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.
jel4 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.
ON and after Monday, Aug. 29, 1870, the passenger and freight train will run as follows: Leave Leitchfield daily (except Sundays) at 7:30 a. m.; arrive at Elizabethtown at 10 a. m. Leave Elizabethtown at 1 p. m.; arrive at Leitchfield at 3:30 p. m.
GEO. MACLEOD, Chief Engineer.
T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer. au27 dtf

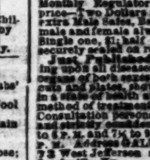
Louisville and Cincinnati
SHORT-LINE R. R.
Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:05 a m	9:55 p m
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	7:10 a m	6:15 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:35 p m	12:30 m
Cincinnati Night Express daily except Saturday	11:30 p m	4:55 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday	5:55 a m	10:20 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday	3:45 p m	6:35 p m
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	5:45 p m	8:00 a m

je13dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

Galen's Head Dispensary,
Established 1850, Chartered 1861



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature. [illegible]
Monthly Regulator Pills [illegible] Dr. Dewee's Female Pills [illegible]

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.
A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry [illegible]. Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.
[illegible]

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy. [illegible]

DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.
[illegible]

TO THE LADIES.
[illegible]

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN, Consulting Physician, No. 58 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. LANCASTER
A GRADUATE of [illegible]

HOTELS.

U.S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky. [illegible] Proprietors. REFITTED AND FURNISHED. oc12 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE,
WASHINGTON D. C. oc9 dly

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS [illegible]
CEMETERIES, GARDENS, and PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by B. Grove, Cemetery Engineer [illegible]
DOBB, BARNHORST & CO., [illegible]
JOYCE & BARBER, [illegible]
LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE [illegible]
LANE DAVID [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

THE noose from Ohio—Bingham re-elected.

BINGHAM, of Ohio, has a beam in his eye.

THE highest authority—Balloon dispatches.

BINGHAM, of Ohio, is for the elevation of the sex.

BINGHAM, of Ohio, takes a drop occasionally.

BINGHAM, of Ohio, is for women's rites. "Dust to dust."

THE New Yorkers drink 40,000,000 quarts of water in their annual milk.

WON'T Bingham, of Ohio, feel a little hemp-barrassed on taking his seat?

BINGHAM, of Ohio, is not a lady's man. "Hang the women," says Bingham.

AS Janauschek is not French the New York Mail don't like to hear her called M'lle.

OLIVE LOGAN is to cheer up poor old Cincinnati with a lecture on "The Bright Side."

THE latest phase of the woman movement in Iowa is the debut of Mrs. Emily Stalker as reverend.

THE New York Star has a cheerful cut of triplets at the head of its "Births" and proceeds to detail the "advent of American citizens this week."

LET the women look out. Bingham's elected, and they'll get no hereafter. To use the chicken joke, they'll have their necks wirled in this.

THE grateful Ohio Radicals have returned Judge Bingham to Congress because he helped hang Mrs. Surratt. They were so anxious to return him he was literally "roped in."

IN Albany a party of twelve young ladies have formed themselves into a brass band, and hope to appear in public during the fall. Their uniform will be somewhat after the Zouave style, only that the material will be of Highland plaid for winter wear, with a beaver hat and feathers, similar to a lady's riding habit.

AN Indianapolis saloon keeper put this into the ballot-box, probably through mistake: "INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30, 1870.—Mr. ——: I hereby forbid you selling my husband any intoxicating liquor, either by the drink or bottle. If you do not comply with this, I will prosecute you to the fullest extent of the law." "MRS ——."

A GHASTLY alternative—Chawbacon—"Baan yew in the malishe, Jem?" Whopstraw—"Ees. Whoy?" Chawbacon—"Whoy they zes you'm a-gwoin to be kal'd up and a-zend auver to this wahr to fite. Yew'll 'ev to go." Whopstraw—"Make no sort 'o odds to me. I'd so soon be shot to death by a *Frenchman* out furrin' ez I'd be starved to death wurkin' for a varmer 'ome 'ere."—[Fun.

A REMARKABLE breach of promise case has just been commenced at Mansfield, Ohio, by Mary E. McNelly against Michael Nofock. Damages are laid at ten thousand dollars. The parties have been living together for twenty-six years, supposed to be man and wife, and have three children, and at least one of their children is married and has children, making the parties to the suit grandparents. Nofock, the defendant, has lately fallen heir to a considerable property, and his changed condition has tempted him to rove in fresh pastures, which, of course, has excited the jealousy of the mother of his children.

A CARDINGTON, Ohio, man writes: "We have a monstrosity a short distance from here that will beat the world. Last Tuesday morning a lady gave birth to a double child. It is of the natural length of a child, with perfect head on each end. On one side there are two perfect legs with feet; on this side only is the gender apparent—that of a female. On the other side there is one leg, which is as large as both the others, and appears to be double; the foot displays eight toes. The creature is healthy. It takes its food well in both mouths, and digests well. There is but one set of bowels and it had but one naval string. One end will cry at a time! I think the old women will say, 'Did you ever?'"

THE Nevada Enterprise has this: "A petition from Marie Susie, a French lady, was read at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, in which the fair petitioner prays to be allowed to wear male attire. She states that she has worn masculine habiliments for twenty years and wishes to continue to do so. Being about to open an establishment in this city for the sale of California wines, she wishes to be protected against arrest for wearing male attire, against which there is a city ordinance. With her petition she sent a document bearing the signature of the Clerk of the District Court of Amador county, California, which was given her to serve as a protection against arrest, and which speaks of her as an industrious and virtuous woman and one possessed of considerable real estate in that county. With this document, which is certified to and countersigned by the French Consul at San Francisco, it appears that she made a trip to France and other countries in Europe. The document states that she first adopted male attire in 1850, upon her arrival in California; that, not finding anything to do in San Francisco, and not wishing to lead a life of prostitution, she dressed in men's clothes and went to work in mines, where she made money enough to start in business."

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:45 A. M.	Cincinnati Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	9:55 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:15 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:35 P. M.
11:30 P. M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	4:35 A. M.
5:25 A. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible]
3:40 P. M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible]
4:35 P. M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	[illegible]

Sleeping-cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

6:00 A. M.	No. 1 Memphis & Nash. Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	10:20 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.)	8:45 A. M.
12:30 P. M.	No. 5 Nashville Exp. (Daily.)	1:40 P. M.
6:05 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	3:10 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:15 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A. M.	No. 12, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:35 A. M.
2:25 P. M.	No. 4, Express. (Daily.)	12:30 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	Columbus Accom. North. N. Y. Express South.	5:45 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	No. 2, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday Special from Indianapolis.	11:30 P. M. / 1:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:30 A. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.)	1:20 P. M.
2:15 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Every Day.)	1:15 P. M.
10:30 P. M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis. Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:30 A. M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail Boat	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Evening Express	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] P. M.
On Sunday		[illegible] P. M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

my1 dtf

The Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, between Nashville and Lebanon, is being constantly improved.

The Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad is doing a very heavy freight business to and from New Albany at present. Large quantities of Cincinnati freights for shipment South are arriving at that point daily.

Another great trunk railroad system, to run north and south, parallel with the ocean, is now building on the Pacific coast. The road will eventually connect Puget Sound and the Columbia River with the Colorado and the Mexican boundary. It will have a length of about twelve hundred miles, three hundred and twenty-three of which are already built.

In a recent case tried in the Wisconsin Supreme Court, in which one Wm. P. Woodward sued the Chicago & Northwestern railway company for injuries to his wife received on its road, resulting in her death, and died before the case came to trial, the court decided that the case could be prosecuted only for the person next of kin at the time the injuries were received, and that after his death damages could not be recovered [illegible] before the accident.

Quite an event has just been added to the railway annals of Scotland. [illegible] the Duke of Sutherland [illegible] the Princess of Christian, and a large party of the aristocracy of the neighborhood. [illegible] the Princess and Duchess of Sutherland.

From an annual circular issued to the members of the United States and Canada Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Company, [illegible] to the present time, fifty-one assessments and payments have been made.

MONEY AND MATRIMONY.

A Tale of Two Continents and Two Cities, Involving a Matter of Two Wives and Two Millions.

GUSTAVUS SCHURMANN'S WILL.

[Indianapolis (15) Cor. N. Y. World.]

One day last week, about 5 o'clock in the evening, rumors were rife on our streets that Gustavus Schurmann was dying. The rumors proved true, for at 5:30 o'clock he had passed from earth. He was quite an old resident of our city, one of our wealthiest men, and made a history for himself that but few knew. His remains were followed to the "silent necropolis" by a large number of friends.

GUSTAVUS SCHURMANN

was a man of 57 years of age at his death. He was indeed a very singular man. He was a man that minded his own business; never obtrusive, but seemed to avoid the public gaze. His most intimate friend would often meet him on the street and often would fail to meet the nod of recognition, so indifferent was he about exchanging the common courtesies of life. He cared little or nothing for society, but seemed to enjoy himself best when alone. By his prudence, economy, sagacity, and shrewdness he amassed a large estate.

HIS MARRIAGE.

At the time of his marriage with Miss Amelia Gall he resided at Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, and was engaged in the manufacture of cloth. He had inherited a large amount of property, and was thus enabled to carry on an extensive establishment. By his wife, Amelia, an amiable and educated lady, he had two children, Gustavus F. and Fannie Schurmann. In the factory, Mr. S. had occasion to employ a number of factory girls, among whom was a certain Miss C. Bengels. An intimacy sprung up between them. She became his wife's housekeeper, where she remained several months. When her condition promised detection Mr. Schurmann caused her to be removed from his home to Brussels, in Belgium. While in Brussels a correspondence was kept up. Although distance separated them, their feelings seem to have remained the same.

THE ELOPEMENT.

While in Brussels she was provided with articles of comfort, and shortly after her arrival gave birth to a child. When Mr. Schurmann ascertained this fact, he repaired immediately to Brussels, not telling his wife where he was going. Mrs. Schurmann had confidence in him, and never dreamed of his deception. In a few days he returned, and told his wife that business called him to New York. He returned to Brussels, where he met his paramour, and there remained until she was able to travel, and then embarked for America, she passing as his wife. His stay being protracted beyond the usual time, his wife in Aix-la-Chapelle began to inquire the cause of his long absence and learned that he had eloped with the girl who was her former housekeeper. Mortified and disheartened by such treatment, she had but one avenue open, and that was to apply for a separation, which, under the Prussian law, does not mean a divorce, but simply forbids either party to marry again, the wife to return to her relatives, remaining still his legal wife as far as a division of property is concerned.

HIS RETURN.

Mr. Schurmann remained from his family one year, and during which time they knew not where he was, as he never wrote a line to his wife. Hearing of the suit for separation he returned to resist it, but was defeated in his endeavor, the court deciding in her favor. At this point he became indignant, and set about to convert all his property into money. He succeeded partially, but the wife hearing of his intention instituted a suit of attachment, and became possessed of a portion of his estate.

RETURN TO AMERICA.

He returned to America, and took up his residence at Louisville, Ky., passing off Miss Bengels as his sister. At Louisville, Ky., he procured a divorce from his wife without giving her notice either by copy or publication. After the procurement of this divorce he married Miss Bengels and came to Indianapolis and made Little's Hotel his residence. His wife he introduced as a rich countess which fact probably gave rise to the story often told, and yet believed, in this city, that he married a countess, whose father gave her her weight in gold. Here he invested his money in real estate, which increased greatly in value in a few years. He had six children by the second wife, Mrs. C. Schurmann. She died in this city in 1868, leaving to survive her five children.

Mr. Schurmann ever after the death of his second wife, seemed in trouble and more taciturn than ever. His children began to need education, which he desired above all things they should have. By the last wife, five of his children were boys and one girl. The oldest was a wayward youth, fond of the pleasures of the world—all of which his father disliked. He left years ago and is now in business in China. The second was also a youth of strong wayward propensities, and is now in California, having run off from home some two years ago. His folly can, in point of fact, be attributed to the father's extreme discipline. He (the father) never allowed his children to associate with their fellows, to receive company, or go down into the city unless accompanied by himself. The third is a young lady of some sixteen years of age, and who was attending school on the banks of the Hudson two days before her father's death. She is a fine looking girl with rosy cheeks, but ignorant of flirtation and the paraphernalia that goes to make up a "girl of the period." The other two are quite young, and, if your correspondent is any judge of human nature, he would say they will not be unsophisticated in the affairs of this mundane sphere.

Mr. Schurmann, during the late war, invested largely in Louisville property, which increased in value very much. By his business tact he always came out ahead in every speculation.

AFFAIRS IN PRUSSIA

at this time were assuming a tangible shape. The son, Gustavus F. Schurmann, had grown to be a young, educated, talented young man; saw the wrongs which his mother had suffered, and made his arrangements to come to America and see what relief our laws afforded to a betrayed and broken-hearted mother. G. F. Schurmann had no difficulty in finding the whereabouts of his father, for his wealth was known beyond the confines of Indiana, and was the occasion of his being known in several States. He found his father in this city, who was greatly surprised and chagrined at his appearance. The father wished Gustavus elsewhere because of his other children, and induced him to pass to the city and household as his cousin. The son was induced to return to Europe on the condition that he (the father) would make a liberal provision for his former wife and two former children. These promises the father failed to fulfill, and the son returned again to America, a year or two ago, to seek the same relief. He had many interviews with his father, but all to no avail; the old gentleman had in the course of time become very wealthy and at the same time very penurious, and refused to fulfil his promises. The son demanded property in the name of his mother, claiming that no legal divorce had been granted, and that she was, by law and equity, entitled to a certain portion of his property. This proposition, and all other propositions looking to an amicable settlement of affairs, was refused, and the son determined upon a suit, and threatened the father with the same, which made the father wrathy and indignant.

HIS WEALTH

is estimated at $2,000,000. He owned a great many houses in this city and several farms in the country, besides a large amount of property in Louisville, Ky.; property in Prussia, and bonds to a large amount in this city. His personal property alone is worth $400,000. He died at his residence, on the corner of Meridian and New York streets, after an illness of three weeks, of abscess of the liver. His three youngest children by the second wife were at his bedside, but Gustavus was not there because of ignorance of his father's peril.

HIS WILL.

On the 21st of August Mr. S. made the following will, which he deposited in the First National Bank, with a request in writing that the same should be delivered forthwith after his death to the clerk of the Common Pleas Court of Marion county. It will be seen that the two eldest sons of Mr. S. by the second wife (Alphonse and Carl) are not mentioned in the will.

I, Gustavus Schurmann, hereby revoking and annulling any and every will and testament by me heretofore made, do make this, my last will and testament, as follows:

1. It is my will that after my death all my just debts be paid, viz: The debts which I shall owe in the Kingdom of Prussia, in Germany, to be paid out of the property which at the time of my death I shall own in said kingdom, and the debts which I may then owe elsewhere, and my funeral expenses, to be paid out of the property which I shall then own in North America.

2. I give and devise to son Gustave and my daughter Fanny Schurmann, children of my first wife, Amelia, all property, real, personal and mixed, that shall belong to me in Prussia at the time of my death, to be equally divided between them, subject to any debt or debts which I shall then owe in Prussia.

3. I give and devise to my daughter Emma, and my sons Edward and Henry Schurmann, the three youngest children of my second wife, Catharine, all property, real, personal and mixed, that shall belong to me, excepting in Prussia, at the time of my death, to be equally divided between them, subject to any and all debts of mine, excepting what I shall owe in Prussia, and subject to my funeral expenses.

4. In case Gustave or Fanny should die without lawful issue before I die, then the survivor of them shall have what is herein willed to the two; but when one or both of them die leaving lawful issue, then what herein is willed to them, respectively, shall go to his, her, or their lawful issue, respectively, that is to say, said issue shall inherit per stirpes the property herein willed to the parents of said issue.

5. In case one of my said three youngest children should die without lawful issue before I die, then the property herein willed to said three youngest children shall go to the two survivors of them and be equally divided between them. In case two of my said three youngest children should die without lawful issue before I die, then the survivor of them shall have all that is herein willed to the said three youngest children. [illegible]

This will, drawn in triplicate, in my own handwriting. Witness my hand and seal, at Indianapolis, Indiana, this August 21, 1869.

[L.S.] GUSTAVUS SCHURMANN.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named Gustavus Schurmann as and for his last will and testament, in presence of us, who, in his presence and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names to said will, in triplicate, as witnesses, this August 21, 1869.

W. H. ENGLISH,
W. P. WATSON,
N. S. GREEN,
H. BATES, JR.

THE CONTEST.

G. F. Schurmann filed the following notice with the clerk, through his attorney, Hon. J. W. Gordon:

State of Indiana, Marion county, ss.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, term of September, in the year 1870.

In the matter of the probate of the supposed last will and testament of Gustavus Schurmann deceased.

Gustavus F. Schurmann and Amelia Schurmann, the former of whom is one of the legal heirs of the said Gustavus Schurmann, deceased, and a devisee under the supposed last will and testament of the said deceased, and the latter of whom is the widow of said deceased, come and give notice that they intend to contest the validity of said will, and resist the admission to probate, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1. That Gustavus Schurmann, the supposed testator of said supposed will, was not of sound mind and memory when the same was executed, to-wit on the 21st of August, 1869.

2. That the said supposed will is not the will of said Gustavus Schurmann, deceased, because the same is, and always has been, unduly executed, and is void by reason of the undue execution thereof.

3. The said supposed last will and testament is not the last will and testament of Gustavus Schurmann, deceased, because the same was procured by the fraud and undue influence of certain of the beneficiaries, devisees and legatees of said will, and of their mother, the late Catherine Bengels, who, up to the time of his death, exercised great and controlling influence over the said Gustavus Schurmann, deceased, and whose children remained with him and continued said influence over him to the time of his death.

Wherefore they pray that probate of said will may be delayed and continued and withheld until the cause of the invalidity of said will may be fully investigated, and parties interested in the estate may be duly brought before the court for the purpose of defending and protecting their rights in the same.

They expressly say that the request is not made for vexation or delay merely, but that justice may be done in the premises. And they further say that one William H. English, a witness to said Gustavus Schurmann, deceased, went before the clerk of said court on the 5th day of October, 1870, but not in open court, and made oath to the execution of said will and the sanity of said testator before said clerk, but not in open court; and he says that said clerk and English undertook to make probate of the said supposed will, but not in open court, or before the judge of said court; and they say as the same was done in term-time and was not done in open court, said oath and attempt to probate said will is wholly without authority of law and void.

[Signed] G. F. SCHURMANN, A. SCHURMANN.

Subscribed and sworn to.

INTEREST.

John C. New has been appointed administrator and W. H. English guardian. The case is creating considerable interest here, and will doubtless be warmly contested on both sides.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	JUNIATA	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	5 P. M.
Henderson	EXCHANGE	5 P. M.
Madison	NAT. WILLIAMS	1 P. M.
New Orleans	LUCY KEIRN	5 P. M.
Cairo	MOLLIE GRATZ	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Oct. 18.

Gen. Buell, Cin. — Potomac, Cin.
Leonora, Madison. — Rose Hite, Hend.
Mollie Gratz, Cairo.

DEPARTURES—Oct. 18.

Gen. Buell, Cin. — Potomac, Cin.
Leonora, Madison. — Rose Hite, Hend.
Lessie Taylor, N. O.

THE RIVER is stationary at this point, with 13 inches in the pass down the Indian chute and scant 4 feet on the Portland bar. The river was rising slowly yesterday at Cincinnati, which will keep the water here at a stand for a while. Yesterday the weather underwent a considerable change. The wind shifted to the northwest, and at 6 p. m. it was clear and chilly, with every prospect of a considerable frost last night.

The Anna will be hauled out on the Mound City ways to-day.

The Nat Williams will back out for Madison to-day at 1 p. m.

The Exchange is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 p. m. sharp.

The Pink Varble is loading for Arkansas river and will leave to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

The Mollie Ebert came off the Pittsburg ways Monday morning, lengthened, widened and otherwise improved.

The steamer Rose Hite backed out for Henderson yesterday evening with a big list of passengers and freight.

Capt. John B. Conway and Capt. Reese, of the Wananita, are in the city, making arrangements for a trip to New Orleans.

The little stern-wheel steamer Mollie Gratz arrived yesterday evening, and is billed to leave for Cairo this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The Camelia was due at this port last night. She will commence receiving for a return trip to Tennessee river to-day, leaving on Saturday at 5 p.m.

The Juniata is the morning boat and the Ben Franklin the evening boat for Cincinnati to-day, the former leaving at 10 a. m. and the latter at 3 p. m.

Capt. Charley Schultz, of the steamer Virginia, left by the Ohio and Mississippi railroad yesterday for St. Louis. He will be absent but a few days.

Captain I. C. Van Hook is to have command of Capt. Kountz's huge sternwheel steamer, which is to leave Pittsburg for New Orleans so soon as there is sufficient water.

In making mention yesterday of the furnishers of the Lessie Taylor, we omitted to state that Will S. Hays & Co., of this city, furnished her with a magnificent Chambers piano.

The Importer is advertised to leave for New Orleans to-day at 5 p. m. She has engagements for 100 head of mules and all the freight she can take out on the present stage of water.

Capt. James Waite departed for New Orleans last night. He will return to this city in about ten days, soon after which his magnificent steamer Katie will be launched from D. S. Barmore's ship-yard.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade at Cincinnati Monday the resolution adopted at a former meeting, referring the Newport bridge obstruction to the Committee on Railroads, was rescinded, and the matter referred to a special committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Robert Mitchell, John Kyle, J. R. Biggs, Jacob Elias, A. S. Winslow, J. Gilmore and Wm. Procter.

The new and elegant sidewheel steamer Lucy Keirn, Captain S. H. Parisott commanding, with W. S. Jones, a genial, polite and accommodating gentleman, in the office, will leave on her maiden trip this evening at 5 o'clock for New Orleans direct. The Lucy Keirn will take but little freight, and a voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi upon this handsome and commodious steamer will certainly be of the most pleasant character. We commend her to the traveling public as being a first-class steamer, and trust that she may be crowded with passengers on her virgin trip.

The Jeffersonville reporter of the Louisville Commercial says "the work on the fast steamer Katie is progressing finely. When she is launched in a few weeks, the ways in the ship-yards will be clear for the season." In this the reporter of the Commercial is in error. At James Howard & Co.'s ship-yard, one of the most extensive in the West, there are five boats and barges yet to launch this season, viz: Capt. Perry's large sternwheel boat, and one of the finest ferryboats that has ever been built, for the Louisville and Jeffersonville Ferry Company; also three heavy barges, being built for the Galveston and Houston Navigation Company.

Promptly at the appointed hour yesterday evening, the beautiful new steamer Lessie Taylor, took her departure from the Portland wharf for her future home in the bright waters of the far South. Upon her virgin register were the names of some sixty or seventy ladies and gentlemen of Louisiana, who availed themselves of so favorable an opportunity to return to their homes, after a summer's sojourn at the North. They will of course have a delightful voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi, for the accommodations of the Lessie Taylor are of the most elegant character, and her commander, the gallant and genial Capt. Kenison, makes it an especial point to see that his passengers have every comfort that they want, and a good many comforts that they do not expect. This steamer will arrive at Memphis Friday night next, and will resume her voyage to New Orleans on Saturday morning. She has begun her career under the most auspicious circumstances, and it is not to be doubted that it will be in the highest degree prosperous. Capt. Kenison and his amiable and accomplished wife have many friends around the falls of the Ohio, who will always rejoice to hear of their happiness and prosperity.

The Natchez arrived at Natchez on Monday, making the distance from New Orleans in sixteen hours and fifty-one minutes, beating the Lee's time twenty minutes. She met with an enthusiastic reception, bands, fireworks and cannon saluting her on her arrival. This enthusiasm does not seem to be spreading. The Lee, which will start to-day, will have plenty of backers. Yesterday's Cincinnati Gazette goes on in this strain: "We don't think much of the run of the Natchez to Natchez. Early dispatches said she was 21 minutes ahead of the Lee's time to Baton Rouge, but she arrived at Natchez only 20 minutes ahead of the Lee's time. The water below Baton Rouge is almost still now—very little current. The Natchez evidently lost time between Baton Rouge and Natchez. More mismanagement, undoubtedly. We could pick out four Cincinnati engineers and several Cincinnati captains that could have made the time 25 minutes quicker with the same boat. The Natchez will not carry the Princess' horns for some time, as the Lee can beat the time made by her within a week if she tries for it, and we think she will. The Lee will not allow the Natchez to wear those horns an hour if she can help it. Look out below for railroad speed."

The Pittsburg Commercial, of Tuesday, says: "We are informed by Col. Merrill, the engineer in charge of the improvement of the Ohio river, that on his recent visit to Washington he was notified that it had been decided that the recent act of Congress, which ordered the return into the Treasury of all balances remaining unexpended on the 30th of June, which was interpreted as taking away all funds for snagging and removing wrecks in the Ohio, does not apply to these funds, and that they are still available. After the original notification that they were to return to the Treasury no steps were taken to employ boats for removing obstructions. The change in interpretation come too late to do any systematic work this season, as the necessary legal delays in advertising and awarding contracts and in getting the contractors to work would occupy at least six weeks, which is more than the entire working season left. Arrangements will be made early next season to use this money to the best advantage, and as there will then be ample time for preparation it is confidently expected that a thorough cleaning up of the river will be accomplished before the end of 1871. Should any urgent necessity arrive for wrecking at any practical point Col. Merrill is authorized to make special contracts for such work without the delay of advertising. The following work of this character was done during the low water of last month, the arrangements having been made while the Major Sanders was coming up the river: Two sunken barges, near the channel, just below Buffington Island, were removed, and three pieces of wreck lying between the foot of Buffington Island and Ground-hog creek. Also wrecked barge from the chute of Gallipolis island; several barges from Chapman landing, opposite the mouth of Mill creek; several snags at the head of Letart's Falls on the Virginia side; and some snags from the foot of Kanawha bar. While examining Merriman's bar with a view to making out the parts to be removed by dredging, [illegible] This was removed at once during the low water. [illegible] are now being made to give out some other small contracts for removing particular obstructions before the season closes."

Our Correspondence.

DANVILLE, Oct. 15, 1870.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Please find below memorandum of the steamer Camelia, from Danville to Louisville: For Louisville—[illegible] 1 bag feathers, 1 box socks, 1 box ginseng and beeswax, 1 bale broom-corn. For Cincinnati—[illegible] bags peanuts, [illegible] bales cotton.

Will be up Thursday morning, and will positively leave Saturday evening at 5 o'clock.

WILL. S. [illegible], Freight Clerk.

For river telegrams, see first or fourth page.

Dispatches from Dayton say that General Schenck's friends have determined to contest Campbell's election from the Third Ohio district.

COL. JONES WITHDRAWS.

His Address to the Democracy of the Sixth District.

THE SCHISM AT AN END.

My Friends and Fellow-Democrats of the Sixth District of Kentucky:

The unfortunate condition of our party arrests my serious consideration. I made the contest for the nomination to Congress under disadvantages and difficulties, and, in my judgment, achieved a decided triumph. I am in no way responsible for what occurred at Walton, on the 27th ult., and at Newport, on the 6th inst., in the attempt to organize a fair and competent convention. My honorable opponent and myself had conceded to each other our delegated strength in all the counties except that of Boone. In that county the chairman of the Executive Committee had ordered an election in the precincts, and that whoever received the majority in each should receive the votes of that precinct in the Congressional Convention. There was almost universal objection to this mode, believed to have been ordered in the interest of Judge Arthur, and unsustained by the committee itself.

A mass meeting was therefore held, largely representing the people, which ordered a primary election, and that whoever received a majority of the votes cast should be entitled to all the votes of the county in the Congressional Convention. They also ordered that the people should vote whether they sustained the order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee or that of the mass meeting. The election was held, and I received a majority of about three to one over Judge Arthur, as also did the proposition to sustain the mass meeting over that of the Chairman of the Committee. This vote of the people was then indorsed by a majority of the committee itself. After the meeting at Walton, and before that at Newport, the same majority of the Executive Committee of Boone county, to make the voice of the people more distinctly understood, called another mass meeting, which was one of the largest, I am informed, ever held in the county, and it was there resolved that the will of the people had been expressed in the primary election that I was entitled to the whole delegation (thirty votes), and that "no other delegation from the county of Boone should be received in the convention to assemble at Newport." The people had thus spoken in two mass meetings, and by a vote at the polls, and their action was finally sanctioned by the committee itself, I could not, therefore, consent, in justice to this noble county, that any convention should be organized excluding her thirty delegates, as expressly instructed by her people for myself. I deeply deplore the dissensions which took place at Walton and Newport. I did not desire any delegation from Kenton, except upon the distinct proposition that a minority delegation from Boone was to be admitted, which was against the express wish of the people, believing that the only principle upon which they could be admitted was by *pro rata* representation, and if Judge Arthur was entitled to one in Boone, I was in Kenton. If the mode of a primary election which Judge Arthur's friends adopted in Kenton was fair in that county, it was certainly fair in Boone. Even if the committee had been unanimous for the precinct elections, it was but the agent of the people, and when the people themselves spoke their voice was supreme.

I contend, therefore, that I was justly entitled to the nomination by full convention, had it been organized in Newport on the 6th inst. or at Walton on the 27th ult. The vote would have stood thus:

	Jones.	Arthur.
Boone	30	
Bracken	22	2
Campbell	38	
Carroll	4	16
Gallatin	10	1
Grant	9	10
Harrison	2	30
Kenton		55
Pendleton		24
Robertson	12	
Trimble	17	
Total	144	138

Giving me a majority of six votes and the nomination, with two to spare, 142 being necessary to a choice. The meeting at Walton adjourned to Newport upon the resolution that none should be admitted in the convention "except those claiming to be delegates," and, strictly speaking, all who claimed should have been admitted, and the convention should have determined who were rightfully there. It has been charged that the delegates for Judge Arthur were refused admission to the hall. This charge can not be maintained with truth, any more than that the Jones delegates were refused admission to the hall. They were all refused until it was agreed that the two delegations should meet for consultation, and I suppose it was by mere accident that the Jones delegates assembled in Odd Fellows' Hall, and the Arthur delegates in Smalley's Hall. If there was any design as to halls, I have not yet heard of it. The correspondence between the two bodies, however, will show that after it was understood in our convention that Judge Arthur's friends had assembled at the court-house, and were about to make a nomination, a committee was appointed to wait upon them and invite them unconditionally to Odd Fellows' Hall, and unite with us in organizing a full convention. They refused this invitation, and each convention proceeded to make a nomination. The propositions which were made by my friends for a fair adjustment of difficulties, can not be controverted, viz.: If Boone was the hinge on which the nomination turned, as all admitted, "to refer it back to the people of that county by another primary election." If that did not satisfy, "to submit the question to the Democratic voters of the entire district in primary election," there being ample time for the purpose.

Neither of these propositions was accepted, but one was made to me to withdraw, which it might have been readily understood I could not then accede to, as I had so determined with my friends. But while I might, and do, contend that the convention at Odd Fellows' Hall was properly constituted, and that I was rightfully nominated, the schism now in the party is too apparent not to impress the intelligent men among us with apprehension and alarm. I am not disposed to condemn, but I shrink from family quarrels, at best, political or otherwise. In the real fight, give me foes to confront, not friends.

When my generous and confiding supporters so unanimously and ardently tendered me the nomination, in my gushing zeal and gratitude I embraced it with pride and confidence of success over all opponents, and while I still think the probabilities are decidedly in my favor, yet the repose and reflection of a few days, the counting of the forces that may be brought into the field against us, warn me of the danger of defeat to our cause, and I am resolved that it never shall be said of Thomas L. Jones that he sided the contingency which sent a Radical to Congress. I have struggled too long with that little band of sturdy Democrats at the National capital against those who would crush out the liberties of my country, by any act or ambition of mine, to add a single mite to their already overwhelming numbers. No; rather let me retire to the obscurest walks of life. I choose not to risk the hazard of the die. I confess I had desired a re-election to Congress. I thought it due me, and I feel confident that I have won the approbation of my honored constituency. I realize their generous indorsement. But I have been opposed by a gentleman who commanded a large vote in his favor, and our party is divided. Having been twice preferred by the Democracy of this district, once by acclamation, to a seat in Congress, and having some little reputation with the Democracy of the county, I feel too great a responsibility in prolonging a struggle which might end in the defeat of our party, or at best in a lingering dissatisfaction in our political household. The honor I have sought could not compensate for either result. Were I successful, as indeed I should expect to be, the laurels of triumph would be dimmed by want of common acclaim. I can afford to retire. I do so with pleasure, believing it to be for the good of the party, for its peace and harmony, and for our cause—the cause of civil liberty to our beloved country. In declining myself, I seek no to drag another down. I shall cheerfully support any man who bears our banner with the approval of the party. And now, my noble friends who have supported me "through good and evil report," receive the grateful offerings of a heart that never yields except when honor or duty calls, and with the same pride which inspires me. I beg you allow me to withdraw from the contest you have so gallantly fought. Believe me that the duty you so defiantly imposed upon me is "more honored in the breach than in the observance." Let us heal the schism and stand as a party in solid column. In an hour like this let me rather bear the olive branch than wear the victor's plume. Democrats all, behold the emblem of our noble State—"United we stand, divided we fall."

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS L. JONES.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1870.

Financial affairs are not looking very cheerful, for every one is hard run for funds, and the prospects are that money will grow still closer, for the planters are not willing to sell their cotton at the present low prices, which will not nearly pay the expense of production, consequently we cannot look for much money from the South. The rates of discount are still 9 to 12 per cent. in bank, but higher rates are easily gotten on the street.

EXCHANGE—Is easy, the supply being about sufficient to meet the demand. The banks buy at par and sell at 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Is more active. The price has been on the downward track, and any change, either up or down, is apt to bring out both buyers and sellers, for, while some think it is now at the bottom, others hurry to sell lest it fall much lower. There has been a fair demand among importers, and considerable quantities were sold to the bankers.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112	113
Silver halves and quarters	108	
Silver dimes	105	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have made no change worthy of mention, and the transactions of the day were insignificant.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 156 Main street, quote as follows:

Five-twenties, 1862	112½@113½
Five-twenties, 1864	111½@112½
Five-twenties, 1865	110½@111½
Five-twenties, new issue	109½@110½
Five-twenties, 1867	109½@110½
Five-twenties, 1868	109½@110½
Ten-forties	105½@106½
[illegible]	110½@111½

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	114	113⅞	113⅞	..	⅛
" '62	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	..	..
" '64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	..	..
" '65	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	..	..
New issue	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	..	..
" '67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	..	⅛
Coupons '68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	..	..
10-40 coupons	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	..	..
Cy 6s	111	111⅜	111⅜	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are very quiet. There is little money seeking investment and prices generally are depressed, but some favorite securities hold their own. Bank of Kentucky stock and First National bank stock are in demand, as is also the case with gas stock and Louisville and Frankfort preferred stock. City bonds are offered more freely and the figures are a little lower. The last of the Shelby county bonds have been sold and there are now none on the market.

COMMERCIAL.

In the ordinary discussions upon the subject of commercial prosperity and business activity, a very important question is either entirely overlooked or but casually alluded to. We refer to the question of cheap food. The millions of people who labor for small wages have been compelled for years past to expend every dollar of their earnings to supply their absolute wants, and by the exercise of the most rigid economy—amounting in thousands of cases to destitution—have been able to barely live. Many of these burdens have been imposed by the Government by its system of taxation that an army of pestilent office-holders might fatten and grow rich, and others have been unavoidable—resulting from short crops and exhaustion caused by the war. The Government has been compelled from time to time to relax its grasp upon the throats of the people, and a beneficent Providence has favored the land with abundant harvests, and the prospects for 1871 are more flattering. The New York Financial and Commercial Chronicle says:

In bread we have a demand to feed the contending armies of Europe, but with crops nearly everywhere good, and stocks on hand unprecedentedly large, prices are now as low as it is reasonable to expect they should be; any further decline would probably curtail the growth of grains. But with large stocks and liberal receipts at the principal markets, there is no probability of any material advance, unless the war in Europe should be prolonged beyond all present anticipations. Of meats, as we have said, the present high prices are due wholly to scarcity. The demand for the European armies has not been large enough to have had an important effect upon markets supplied with average stocks. But a new packing season is now at hand. The crop of corn this year is most abundant. The suspension of ice-packing during the summer has left a large accumulation of swine in the hands of the farmers. Their high price will cause them to be hurried to market. These facts can hardly fail to cause a decline in hog products, which, in turn, will affect the price of beef and butter. No good reason can be given for the maintenance for another year of the present high prices of meats. Respecting coffee, tea and sugar, a marked reduction of the import duty is to take effect on the 1st of January next. This will result in a considerable reduction in the cost to the consumer, but there are other circumstances which should lower prices. The war unsettles trade in Europe and the political complications which are likely to attend the close of hostilities will tend to check the demand for these articles in all her leading markets. Consequently an unusual proportion will probably be diverted to the United States, and prices be depressed thereby, even on the basis of gold, in bond. This reduction, added to the advantage which has been gained by the decline in gold and reduction of import duty, will work a change perceptibly felt by the buyer.

Hence, we see no good reason to doubt that the great cost of living, which has prevailed for seven years or more, and which has checked the progress of recuperation after our exhaustive war, will soon experience a material modification.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

For the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. Furnished by the Board of Trade:

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	355	40
Bacon, tcs	6	47
Bacon, casks	52	208
Butter, pkgs	44	94
Barley, sks	258	..
Bagging, pcs	567	478
Bale Rope, coils	20	12
Cotton, bales	..	751
Coffee, bags	26	197
Cheese, bxs	948	537
Candles, bxs	5	527
Cement, bbls	..	1141
Corn, sks	203	150
Cattle, head	3	..
Coal, bush	..	..
Dried fruit, sks	2	..
Drugs, pkgs	376	210
Eggs, bxs and bbls	328	5
Flour, bbls	420	504
Fruit, pkgs	385	525
Feathers, sacks	61	26
Hides, bbls	227	68
Hogs, head	104	260
Hay, bales	94	89
Horses, head	29	8
Iron, pig, tons	9	177
Lard, tcs	10	140
Lard, kegs	180	334
Meal, sacks	..	40
Mules, head	50	..
Mackerel, pkgs	60	111
Nails, kegs	5	1301
Offal, sks	..	53
Oats, sks	45	236
Pork, bbls	2	..
Pork, pcs	36	..
Potatoes, bbls	30	633
Rye, sks	5	..
Sugar, hhds	8	12
Sugar, bxs and bbls	108	117
Seeds, sks	140	63
Shingles, no	70000	440 0
Tobacco, hhds	93	132
Tobacco, boxes	54	242
Whisky, bbls	198	510
Wheat, sacks	302	27
Wool, bags	7	..

The Markets.

ALCOHOL—The demand for alcohol is moderately active, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote at $1 90@2 00 per gallon in bbl lots.

BROOMS—Are in ample supply, and dealers are selling at from $3 to $4 per doz.

BATTING—We have no change to note in quotations. A fair demand is reported, and Nos. 1 and 2 are selling at 22@24c per lb.

BAGS—Very little is doing in seamless cotton and burlaps. Dealers are well supplied, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote seamless cotton bags at 42½@45c for 2-bu, 50@55c for 2½-bu, and 58@63c for 3-bu. Burlaps are quiet at 20@22c for 4-bu and 11@15c for 2-bu.

BAGGING—A fair demand for hemp and flax bagging continues to be a feature in the trade. Sales are now chiefly confined to small lots, and prices are steady. We note sales 150 pieces flax bagging at 30 cents. We quote hemp bagging at 28½@29½c, and flax and jute bagging at 29½@30c.

BALING TWINE—Is in fair demand and we quote at 18@18½c.

CEMENT—Is in good request, and prices are steady. Sales to-day include — bbls at $1 75@2 per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Dealers report a fair demand for bolted meal, and prices are steady at 80@85c per bushel loose. Kiln-dried is in light request, and is held at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

COFFEE—The market is active, and jobbers report a good demand for the various grades of Rio, and sales are made at 18½@23c for common to fancy. Laguayra is quoted at 22½@23c, Java at 25½@29c, and Ceylon at 24@25c.

COTTON YARNS—Prices rule steady, and stocks of Southern and standard brands are ample to meet the wants of the trade. We quote No. 500 at 15½@17c, No. 600 at 13½@15c, No. 700 at 11½@12c. Pound yarns at 33@34c.

COTTON—Advices to-day from New York and Liverpool were well calculated to give buoyancy to the market, and prices have advanced. We quote:

Middling	14½
Low middling	14¼
Good ordinary	13½
Ordinary	11@11½

COAL—Dealers are selling Pittsburg coal to the city trade at $4 25 per load of 25 bushels. It is held at 12c per bushel by the barge load.

CANDLES—Are active and firm. We quote full-weight star candles at 18@18½c; 12-oz at 13½@14½c, and 11-oz at 12½@13½c. Tallow candles at 12½@13c.

CHEESE—There is an active demand for Ohio factory cheese, and we continue to quote at 15@15½c per lb. Pine apple cheese we quote at 25c. We note sales of 150 boxes Ohio factory at quotations.

FISH—We have no change to note in quotations. The market is well supplied. We quote No. 1 mackerel medium and large per bbl at $23@26, No. 1 kitts at $3 75@3 00. White fish Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at $5 50@8 25, herring $8 50@9, sardines 25@42c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Prices are steady. We quote lemons at $9@10 per box. Layer raisins $4 25@4 50 per box. Zante currants, 14@15c per pound.

FLOUR—The market rules steady, with a good local and shipping demand. Sales to-day include 450 bbls at quotations:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 50@5 00
Extra	4 75@5 00
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	6 15@6 50
Fancy	6 75@7 50

HAY—Is in fair request and steady, with receipts about equal to the demand. Sales are made on wharf at $17 00 to $18 00 per ton, and from store and delivered on cars at $19 00 to $20 00 per ton.

HIDES—Are in active demand with liberal receipts. We quote dry flint at 19@20c, dry salted at 15@18c, and green salted 10@10½c per pound.

IRON COTTON-TIES—Are in moderate request. Sales are made in round and jobbing lots at 5½@6½c per pound.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—The market for sirups is steady, with a good demand; New Orleans molasses is in light supply; sirups range from 60c to $1 25 per gallon. New Orleans molasses, new crop, is now in the market, and dealers are offering in half bbls at $1 15 per gallon.

NAILS—Are firm at $4 25@4 50 per keg for 10d and 40d with light stocks.

OFFAL—The market is well supplied and prices are steady.

PIG IRON—Receipts are about equal to the requirements of the market and prices rule steady. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@39 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	34 50@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	34 00@34 50
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	40 00@41 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00@
Cold-blast, Red river	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

RICE—Is in good request and prices are unchanged. We quote at 8½@9½c per lb for South Carolina, Louisiana and Rangoon.

STARCH—Prices rule steady and we quote pure at 5½ to 6½c, as to quantity.

SOAP—We have no change to note in quotations. A fair demand is reported and sales are made at 7@7½c for No. 1 German, and 6@6½c [illegible] rosin soap.

SALT—The market is unchanged and agents well supplied. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SEEDS—A light demand is reported, and clover is a shade weaker. We quote:

Clover seed, per bushel	$6 75@7 00
Timothy seed, per bushel	5 00@5 25
Red-top, per bushel	1 25@1 50
Orchard grass, per bushel	1 75@1 85
Blue grass, per bushel	1 50@1 75

SUGARS—There is a good demand for hard and soft refined sugars, and prices are steady. We quote hard standard crushed and granulated at 14½@15c; soft refined ranges from 13½ to 14½. Island sugars are steady, and we quote Demerara at 12½@13½c; Porto Rico 11@12½c; Cuba 11@12c; New Orleans sugars are nominal at 11½@12½c for the various grades.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are in good request, and dealers are paying 9c for tallow and 7c for grease.

TEAS—Stocks are ample, and prices are unchanged. We quote:

Gunpowder, extra to choice	$1 75@1 85
Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice	1 00@1 20
Oolong, fair to good	75@1 00
Oolong, good to prime	1 00@1 40
Oolong, prime to choice	1 25@1 60

TIN PLATE—Is firm, with a good demand. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 50
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	15 00

TINNERS' STOCK—Is steady, and we continue to quote:

Block tin, per lb	50c
Lead, per lb	9c
Solder, per lb	30c

WOOL—Is in fair request with light receipts. We quote unwashed at 28 to 32c; tub-washed at 45@50c per lb. on arrival.

WHISKY—Highwines are steady at 85@86c per gal, tax paid.

Country Produce Market.

APPLES—The market is well supplied, and dealers are selling from store at $3 00@4 50 for good common qualities to choice New York.

BUTTER—The market continues to rule active, and country butter readily commands 25@33c per lb for fair to choice qualities in lots on arrival. W. R. butter is in demand at 35@37½c. We note sales of 1,000 lbs country at 30c.

BROOM CORN—Is unchanged, and sells at $61@90 per ton for common to the best white.

BARK—Prime chestnut oak commands $12@12 50 per cord on arrival.

BEESWAX—Is in good demand and dealers are selling at 25@28c on arrival.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in fair demand with moderate receipts. We quote apples at 4@4½c, with some sales of strictly choice lots at 5c. Peaches are in light supply, and dealers are offering 6@7c for halves, new crop and bright, and 5@5½c for quarters.

EGGS—Are in better supply and sales are made at 21@22c per dozen on arrival, sales include 1000 dozen.

FEATHERS—Are steady and in fair demand. Good to strictly prime lots command 75@77c per pound.

FLAX SEED—Is unchanged, and prime lots command $1 75 per bushel.

GINSENG—Is unchanged, and dealers are paying 60@65c per pound.

ONIONS—Are steady with a fair demand at $2 75@3 per barrel.

POULTRY—Is in moderate supply. Chickens and ducks are selling in lots on arrival at $3 25@4 per dozen.

POTATOES—Are in active demand, and command $2 45@2 50 per bbl loose from wagons, and sales are made at $3@3 25 per bbl packed. We note sales to-day of 300 bbls at quotations.

The Provision Market.

The provision market for several days has shown a weakness, in sharp contrast with the buoyancy which characterized it during the early part of last week. These sudden and unexpected fluctuations exert an unhealthy influence—all the more from the fact that the causes which produce them bear the appearance of a trick, which, while resulting in the pecuniary benefit of a few, proves injurious to others, and induces doubt and suspicion in the minds of parties who are doing a legitimate business. The market to-day was in about the same condition as yesterday.

There is a fair demand for bacon, but the stock of sides is very low. Shoulders are in better supply, and sales to-day include 32 casks clear sides at 18½@19c; 56 do clear rib sides at 17½@18c, and 16 do shoulders at 14½@14¼c.

Mess pork is quiet at $25 50@26. We note sales of 20 bbls at $25 50.

Lard is in fair demand, and we note sales of 55 tierces prime leaf at 16½c.

Messrs. Ketcheval & Son, of St. Louis, in their circular of the 15th, say the old stock of provisions, as it was evident would be the case, is rapidly passing into consumption. At Chicago it is said to be reduced to 50,000 or 60,000 pounds sides, and a few thousand barrels of pork—more than which will be wanted on the lakes. At Cincinnati there is perhaps more than at Chicago, but not enough to last them over two weeks. Louisville is reduced to a hand-to-mouth trade; her stocks are almost gone, several packers having little or nothing, others finding it difficult, if not impossible to fill general orders. At New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Mobile, New Orleans and the Southern States there is nothing of consequence, whilst the requirements of the people are large. Within two weeks there will, or should be, a general exhaustion of stocks, without present ability to replenish them with new cure. As last year, consumers will be driven into the purchase of fresh meats, whilst the market for them, as for hogs and whatever of stray lots of old meats may be in the country, will be beyond the control of operators, whose anxiety to meet the reasonable claims of patrons may lead them into commitments from which they will be unable to retire without loss.

They should not, however, forget that the indications for the coming year clearly point to a large crop of hogs, and a low price for meats. In the Western States there will be an increase in the slaughter of almost a million of hogs, whilst their weight, in consequence of the plentifulness and cheapness of corn, will be much greater. At the East there will be more done than last year, whilst in the South, not merely among farmers, but with feeders in Tennessee, some of whom are already seeking for contracts in this market, the number of hogs feeding is in excess of any previous season. It is thus manifest that within the States there will be a large increase, and as this will be met in foreign consuming markets, by an increase in Ireland of 380,000, and in Great Britain by an excess over last year of 237,000 [illegible] that the export demand must be reduced unless [illegible] the high ones cannot be expected from home consumers. Under these circumstances it is evident that packers who bid up for hogs must expect to lose, and that feeders who insist upon 8 or even 7c gross, will do so with the knowledge that they are damaging the trade, "killing the goose that laid the golden egg."

The Grain Market.

Transactions in this department are of limited magnitude. The tone of New York advices with regard to wheat have been more encouraging, which has not been without influence in this market. Buyers have been disposed to operate more liberally, and receipts of red and white wheat have been promptly taken at full prices, but we are not required to advance quotations. We quote at from 90c@$1 05 for Mediterranean amber and hill, and white at $1 05@1 15 per bush.

As yet we have no transactions in corn to report, indicating the price of the new crop in quantities at points on the river or railroads. There seems to be a diversity of opinion with regard to the subject, but the conclusion very generally is that it will command about 40c, though at that price it is difficult to see when or where buyers are to realize a profit warranting large investments. At present there is scarcely any demand for distilling, and as the market seems to be overstocked with whisky, the probabilities do not favor an active demand from distillers for some time to come. The South in a great measure is independent, having produced large crops of corn, and is not expected to have orders of importance in Northern markets for some months to come. Sales of new crop ear corn are reported from wagons at 40 to 50c, and old at 60@65c. A light demand for shelled corn is reported.

Oats are quiet and in ample supply, and light sales are made in bulk on arrival at 35@37½c, and at 40@45c from store in bulk. Prime oats are selling from store at 50c, sacks included.

Rye is unchanged and quiet. We quote on arrival at 70@75c, and at 80@85c from store.

We have no change to note in barley, and light sales are made of fall barley at $1 20@1 30 from store, and spring at 90c@$1 per bushel.

Malt is in fair demand.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market is undergoing no essential change. The sales to-day amount to 135 hhds.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 25 hhds: 1 hhd Owen county leaf at $13 75; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf at 14; 5 hhds Illinois lugs and common leaf at 5 85, 5 95, 6, 6 40, 7 30; 5 hhds Graves county lugs and common leaf at 6 40, 7, 7 20, 7 50, 8 60; 6 hhds Butler county lugs and common leaf at 5 30, 6 40, 7, 7 10, 7 60, 8 30; 1 hhd Monroe county common leaf at 7; 2 hhds Hart county common leaf at 6 40 and 7; 4 hhds Breckinridge county lugs and leaf at 5 75, 6 85, 8 60, 8 60.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 1 hhd Logan county new leaf at $18 75; 2 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $5, 6 30; 2 hhds Breckinridge county low leaf at $8 30, 8 70; 2 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $6 80, 7 60.

N. B. One hogshead of new crop from Logan county, grown by J. W. Adams, brought $18 75, which speaks well for the growth of Logan and for our market.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 36 hhds: 3 hhds Logan county common leaf, $8 50, 6 80, 7 10; 3 hhds Breckinridge county common lugs, 5 35, 5 40, 6 80; 3 hhds Green county common lugs, 4 90, 6 00, 6 60; 2 hhds Posey county (Indiana) lugs and common leaf, 6 20, 7 20; 2 hhds Mason county common lugs, 7 10, 7 20; 3 hhds Mason county common leaf, 9 10, 10 50, 11 00; 2 hhds factory lugs, 6 10, 6 90; 5 hhds Breckinridge county lugs, 5 10, 6 90, 6 30, 6 30, 6 40; 12 hhds Hart county common leaf, 7 40, 8 00, 8 00, 8 20, 8 20, 8 30, 8 20, 8 30, 7 90, 9 20, 9 40, 9 70, 11 25; 1 hhd Hart county bright filler, 25 50.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 18 hhds: 10 hhds Barren county lugs and leaf at $8 30, 6 90, 6 40, 6 00, 7 00, 6 80, 6 60, 6 50, 7 00 and 6 90; 3 hhds Hart county lugs and common leaf at $6 20, 5 90 and 6 10; 3 hhds Warren county lugs and common leaf at $6 40, 7 00 and 6 60; 1 hhd Arkansas leaf at $8 30; 1 hhd Paducah lugs at $5 55. Included in the sales was 1 hhd Hancock county new leaf at $13.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 25 hhds: 5 hhds Hancock county lugs at $6 10 to 6 80; 4 hhds Hancock county leaf at $7 35 to 10; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $6 10; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at $7 20; 1 hhd Graves county leaf at $7 70; 3 hhds Simpson county lugs at $6 10 to 6 80; 1 hhd Simpson county leaf at $7 90; 2 hhds Hart county leaf at $8 40 and 8 50; 7 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $8 10 to 11 75.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 24 hhds: 1 hhd Trimble county new leaf, $8 70; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf, 9 30; 3 hhds Ballard county lugs, 7 10, 7, 6; 2 hhds Fulton county leaf, 10, 7 40; 2 hhds Fulton county lugs, 6 60, 6; 1 hhd Simpson county common leaf, 7 10; 2 hhds Breckinridge county common leaf, 7 70, 7 10; 2 hhds Taylor county common leaf, 7, 7; 2 hhds Taylor county lugs, 6 85, 6 20; 2 hhds Metcalfe county common leaf, 7 40, 7 20; 4 hhds Metcalfe county lugs, 6 40, 6, 5 90, 5 65; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs, 6; 1 hhd Henderson county lugs, 5 85.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1870.

CATTLE—There was a larger number of this class of stock on sale to-day than there has been this season. This was not looked for by any one in the trade, and a great many were surprised, so that they did not take hold freely at the opening of the market, believing that they would be able to force the market down, but holders were firm and fairly maintained their position, notwithstanding there were nearly 700 head on sale. Of this number something over 500 head were sold, leaving some 175 head over unsold. When there was a start made by the first sale, it was amusing to see the crowds of buyers hurrying up and making their purchases. So intense was the excitement at some times that all the lanes and alleyways were completely blockaded with stock, and it took some time to clear the way to the scales. We do not remember to have seen more excitement in the market for a long time. The quality of the offerings was mixed, and a large quantity were common and inferior, while there were some fair shipping beeves, with a few choice butcher cattle, and quite a large number were fair stockers. We do not see that there was any material change in prices, as the best grades were readily taken at fair prices. Some of the drovers grumbled, and said that they lost money, while others were cheerful and were well pleased with their sales. We now give grades and prices: Fair shippers' sold at $5 75@6 50 when they weighed 1,300 to 1,500 lbs; oxen $4 50@5, when fat; good butcher's stuff, such as fat cows, heifers, and pony steers, weighing from 800 to 1,000 lbs, sold at $5 25@5 75, but few bring the last-named prices; second quality $4@4 75; common, such as rough cows and steers, half fat, $3 25@3 75; stockers sold at $4 50@5, and yearlings at $3@3 50; milch cows sell as to quality from $30 to $60.

SHEEP—The receipts fair and prices unchanged. We quote for mixed lots $1 75@2; good at $2 50@3, and choice at $3 50@4 per head.

HOGS—The receipts fair, with but little animation in the market. Shippers are buying a good many and shipping East, but it seems that they are not making much money, as the markets there are well-supplied, and traders are looking to see a further decline. We quote, to shippers, for light, $6 to $6 50; heavy, well-fatted at $6 75 to $7 00. A few were retailed to butchers at $7 25, but they were smooth and well-fatted.

HORSES AND MULES—This class of stock are arriving almost every day on their way South, some of the drovers, who have returned, say the market is dull and well-supplied with stock.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED

Fluid Extract

BUCHU!

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his Remedies, from the fact of being advertised, may not be classed as Patent Medicines.

BUCHU, in one form or other, has been presented by every educated physician for more than

TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

H. T. HELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the drug business in the city of Philadelphia nineteen years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel and urinary organs existing in both sexes. These diseases were justly attracting as much attention as diseases of the liver or any other vital organs of the body. Upon the sound and healthy condition of these important organs the healthy and harmonious action of the nervous system and liver and, consequently, the happiness of the entire human family depends.

That Buchu should act upon both liver and kidneys, to prepare it so that it would retain its strength and active principle, was his aim. It must not be made as housekeepers make tea, by boiling. It is a delicate leaf, and its active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in vacuo, and from the long leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

The superiority of my mode of preparation being acknowledged, I now ship even to the point (Cape of Good Hope) where the leaves are gathered large quantities of

MY FLUID EXTRACT.

IN FACT, THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT AND IS KNOWN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe and could be taken by adults and children. Ignorant persons, who pay no attention to dose, direction or advice, might reason "that if a teaspoonful taken occasionally did good two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by dissipation and on this principle, but they have been years in doing so.

What I would have understood is that no injury can arise from its use. It is as safe as any article of food, but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days. This truth is so self-evident that it would seem unnecessary to repeat it were it not for the fact that thousands of persons who are intelligent in all other matters seem to think, unreasonably, that a curative agent must exhibit its specific effects immediately, when the fact is that time is often an important element in the progress of a safe and thorough cure, even when the medicine is working the best results. These same persons would expend HUNDREDS, yes, THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS in articles of LUXURY and DISSIPATION, and think less of it than they would of FIFTY DOLLARS in medicine to rebuild a BROKEN-DOWN and WORN-OUT CONSTITUTION.

Notwithstanding the number of years I have been engaged in business there may be those located at a distance that may not be aware of all the facts, and would like to be satisfied on all the points. Having been educated a druggist I append the following:

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemist in the World.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business, where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth & Brown sts.,
Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1854.

I propose to give evidence that this remedy is not a patent medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "publicity." If somebody should discover a remedy to prolong life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster would he be to withhold his knowledge. We have yet to learn from what chapter or verse in Scripture to quote, "that men may not heal others of their follow-men of any disease."

Nor have we asked Pickwicks, affected prudes, or, in short, men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own. The Buchu is a good thing—it has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtues and commend it. It is the prejudice of bigots and the envy of "Quacks."

We offer the following evidence:

SEE JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY DR. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND, AND PUBLISHED IN THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S JOURNAL.

SEE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, PUBLISHED BY BENJAMIN TRAVERS, FELLOW OF ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON.

SEE PROF. DEWEES' VALUABLE WORKS ON THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY THE LATE CELEBRATED DR. PHYSICK, PHILADELPHIA.

And most of the late standard works on medicine.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; its taste is bitterish and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

Cure of Gravel of Five Years' Standing—Stone passed and to be seen.

SAVANNAH, TENN., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" into this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our county, named J. B. Estell, has been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu" and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs EIGHT GRAINS, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

Cure of Bladder and Kidney Affection of Long Standing—Stone passed and to be seen.

WESTPORT, CONN., Sept. 6, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a LARGE PEA, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers.

Yours truly, THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

Cure of Kidney and Bladder Affection of a Patient Seventy-Eight Years of Age.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, PA., March 21, 1869.

EDITOR COSMOPOLITE: I desire, as an uncollected tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that, after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from the aggravated kidney and bladder disease from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith and no apparent beneficial results for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly seventy-eight years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:

COLONEL DAN. RICE, Girard, Pa.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Pa., Editor Cosmopolite.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
C. L. HINDS, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
CAPT. D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Pa., Merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Pa., Merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Pa., Merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Pa., Druggist.

DR. KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used in the various diseases where such medicated agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
110 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR: I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and, after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. Grier, ex-Judge United States Court.
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, Ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

One Hundred Dollars Would be Given for a Bottle if Necessary.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your Buchu has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your Buchu. I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, New Jersey.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of Helmbold's Buchu.

J. W. SAVAGE, Ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA RAU, Pres't of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BENTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MELICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY, Dec. 3, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are thereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY,
Mayor of Rahway, New Jersey.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE.

Corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street, Central Park.

(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS).

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant, A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 11, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, January [illegible], 1870.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but, from prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, &c.,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

A Case of Inflammation of Kidneys and Gravel.

FROM MORGAN, FRAZEL & CO.

GLASGOW, MO., Feb. 4, 1869.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys and gravel and I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever, and seeing your Extract Buchu advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your Extract Buchu to be decidedly the best remedy for any and all diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully, EDWIN M. FRAZEL.

Permanent Cure of a Patient who had Suffered for Fifteen Years with Disease of the Kidneys.

This is to certify that, in the year 1868, one of our customers, a gentleman aged 50 years, who had been afflicted for fifteen years with disease of the kidneys, called on us for HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, and, after having used eight bottles stated to us that he considered himself permanently cured. He has no hesitation in stating that he received more benefit from the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU than from the treatment of various eminent physicians during the time above stated, and recommends the same to all who may be suffering from any disease originating from a disordered state of the kidneys.

Statements similar to the above have been received by us from various sources during the past four years.

Yours truly, PEARCE & FRIENN,
Marietta, Ohio.

[These are the leading druggists of Marietta.]

From the Principal Physician of the Sanitary Infirmary of the State of Louisiana.

PARISH LA FOURCHE, LA., April 29, 1870.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.—DEAR SIR: I have in my practice used (in the majority of cases where disease of the urinary organs existed) HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU, and can confidently say that I have never known it to be used without the greatest beneficial results. I have consulted patients after partaking of it, and they invariably confirm my statement. I am satisfied that the preparation is an established fact, convincingly proved by the practical test of long experience. Yours respectfully,

JOHN B. C. GAZZO, M. D.

Cure of Nervous Prostration and Decline of a Young Lady.

H. T. HELMBOLD: I have been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep, very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility, and rapidly falling into a decline—in fact consumption was talked of. I was recommended to use your Buchu by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received a great benefit, and induced me to purchase one-half dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies and my family physician to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success.

Very truly yours, GEORGE M. MARSHALL.
Germantown, Pa., Feb. 12, 1869.

A Permanent Cure of Gravel of 12 Years' Standing—Stone Passed and to be Seen.

BURNSIDE, CONN., Dec. 15, 1869.

DR HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more some times than others. The complaint was the "Kidneys" and "Bladder." I have been sometimes from 12 to 14 hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say, by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire Courier headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, said you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so, before I had finished the second that I made up my mind that it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the Buchu was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the Buchu, and in the afternoon I had a desire to make water, but could not. About one hour after this I tried again, with the same result; but the next time I took the vessel it was the same as turning a faucet and stopping it off again. It was so for three times, and the third time there was something came through the passage and struck against the side of the vessel. I examined it, and it is the ugliest stone or gravel you ever saw, covered over with little pieces which collected together. It looks the color of a mud turtle, and is as hard as flint. So you see the Buchu was doing its work, although I was feeling so badly. I procured another bottle, thinking there might be some more behind; but since that passed, which is eight weeks ago last Sunday, I have been as well as ever I was in my life. I have the stone securely wrapped, and those who have seen it in this place are surprised. I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire, also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield Republican is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher, EDWARD L. HOWARD,

Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

Refers to

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. BURT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BRADFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for this disease.

Great Cure of Diabetes of a Lady: Fifty Dollars a Bottle.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1870.

DEAR DR. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: For the past eight months I have been suffering from diabetes. I have consulted several of our leading physicians, but have failed to receive the lightest benefit from their costly medicines.

Four months ago I saw your advertisement in the Herald. I was persuaded by a friend who had been benefited by your world-renowned Buchu. I purchased a bottle, took the contents, and was so relieved that I continued to use it. The diabetes has entirely disappeared after using it for three months. I would give $50 a bottle if I could not get it at any other price.

I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from this disease.

Sincerely yours, ANNA E. STOUGHTON,
123 West Twenty-seventh street.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Established upward of 19 years.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD

AT HIS

Drug and Chemical Warehouses,

594 Broadway, New York, and

104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE:

Six Bottles for $6 50

—OR—

$1 25 PER BOTTLE.

Delivered to any address. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

☞ None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,

Established upward of 19 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

594 Broadway, New York, and

104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Mails.	Arrives. Day.	Arrives. N'ht.	Closes. Day.	Closes. N'ht.
Cin. & Eastern	[illegible] A.M., [illegible] P.M.	10:00	9:15	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	[illegible]	1:00	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	1:00	[illegible]
Memphis, Clarksville & New Orleans	7:00 A.M.	[illegible]	7:30 A.M., [illegible] P.M.	.....
Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.	7:00 A.M., [illegible]	10:00	7:30 A.M., [illegible] P.M.	12:00
Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad	[illegible]	.....	.....	[illegible]
Bardstown Br'ch	[illegible]	.....	[illegible]	.....
Lexington and Frankfort	11:20	7:00	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & F. Way Mails	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]
Cincinnati Mail Boat	[illegible]	.....	7:00	.....
Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays)	[illegible]	.....	[illegible]	.....
New Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	1:30	[illegible]
Jeffersonville	7:00 A.M., 1:00	.....	1:00	[illegible]
North Vernon Way Mails	1:00	.....	.....	12:00
Shelbyville	11:20	7:00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Taylorsville St'ge (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30	.....	.....	12:00
Mt. Washington Stage (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.)	12:30	.....	.....	12:00
Shawneetown Stage (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.)	.....	.....	.....	12:00

TELEGRAMS.

The storm on the lakes was general and destructive.

The Prison Reform Congress at Cincinnati closed its sessions yesterday.

There have been twenty deaths from yellow fever in Mobile since the last report.

R. B. Gilliam, member elect to Congress from the Raleigh, N. C., district, died at Oxford, N. C., Sunday night.

Parker's flouring mills at Poughkeepsie, New York, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $100,000; insurance $40,000.

The steamer City of Paris from New York arrived at Queenstown yesterday. The ship Eureka has been burned and scuttled at Cardiff.

The storm at Cleveland, Monday night, was the most severe of the season. The wind blew a hurricane from the north-west. Three vessels went ashore and all on board were lost.

The Conservative convention of the 3d Va. district yesterday nominated Col. Albert Ordway for Congress. Ordway was an officer of a Massachusetts regiment, and was the first provost marshal of Richmond after the evacuation.

A convention of the four Methodist conferences of Indiana assembled at Indianapolis yesterday. The State convention of the messengers of the churches of Christ and also the the Grand Council and Grand Chapter of the Masonic fraternity are in session there.

The Roman Catholic Church, with its proverbial missionary enterprise, is making great progress among the negroes of the South. It is estimated that since the rebellion several hundred thousand negroes have joined that church. To the Catholics the negroes of the South are more or less indebted for large educational facilities, not to speak of the more substantial material aid which they have received from the same quarter. Nor are the negroes the only portion of the people of the Southern States who have been captivated with the Church of Rome. Somehow or other an idea prevailed at the South during the rebellion, that the Catholic Church was more or less friendly to the cause of the Confederacy. Out of a feeling of gratitude, if nothing else, the denomination has received large accessions from some of the most prominent families of the South, mainly on account of the supposed sympathy of a majority of that denomination for the Southern cause. A gentleman who has lately traveled through the South states that large and liberal arrangements are being made by the church to profit by the feeling which exists alike among the whites and the negroes to extend its domain in that section.

The Advance on Tours.

The Prussian army seems to have stopped in its advance on Tours. A French force was found at Orleans considerable enough to attract its attention, and it has halted there and is preparing to give battle. Reinforcements for each army are being pushed forward, and a general engagement of no minor importance may occur at any moment.

Gambetta.

M. Gambetta, one of the most enthusiastic and active members of the Provisional Government, has gone to the Vosges to organize an army in that region where there has been for some time a large number of men under arms, but whose effectiveness has not been utilized for want of organization. These forces Gambetta will probably concentrate and form an army in the rear of the Prussians which may give them serious trouble.

Rumors of Peace.

It is announced that the probabilities of an early armistice are affecting financial circles in London to such an extent that the leading bankers have refused further negotiations of Berlin paper, and that stocks are advancing. Austria and England, it is said, are anxious for peace, and Russia has tendered her offices for mediation. Prussia was reported the other day as having modified her demands, but the French have just achieved enough within the last two weeks to make them confident, and now it will require either a great victory or a great defeat to bring them to terms.

Bombardment of Paris.

The French claim that the bombardment of Paris is now impossible; that the fire from the forts has been so furious that the Prussians have not been able to erect batteries within range of the city. Yesterday, the anniversary of Leipsic, was the day which has been looked forward to ever since the siege commenced as an appropriate time for the inauguration of the bombardment of the French capital. It was generally admitted that a terrible fire from all the Prussian guns at once would belch forth destruction to Paris on that day, and the fact that such has not been the case gives credence to the French assertions of its impossibility.

The Franc-Tireurs.

The Franc-Tireurs, or Free-Shooters, of France seem to be giving the Prussians serious trouble. In the interior they cut lines of communication, fall upon and capture or destroy foraging parties, and in some places have attacked and defended, opposing themselves to considerable bodies of the enemy. In fact, they have become so troublesome, and have so interfered with the German operations, that they have been outlawed. The enemy has raised the black flag against them and shoots them without mercy, even after they have surrendered. They have no uniforms and are only armed with rifles and provided with ammunition. These are the circumstances under which they have been declared non-combatants. The Germans pursue them with great vengeance, even burning the towns and villages where they take refuge.

A Rejected Youth Assaults his Lady-love.

Christian Sebastian, a young Othello, who allowed the ardor of his passion to run away with his judgment, put in an appearance at the City Court yesterday morning, on a charge of assaulting Kitty Rush, his Desdemona. Christian had long lavished on Katy his heart's fondest affection, and had availed himself of all the little artifices known to lovers to make the passion reciprocal. He had been seeking her hand in marriage, and the one great object of his life had been to make Katy love him, and just at the moment he had reached the acme of his bliss, and his soul reveled in the delightful thought that "Katy did," he awoke from his infatuation to find his cup of happiness dashed to the ground in the fact that Katy didn't; and, goaded to desperation, he started, as he says, "to make her sorry," and at a late hour of the night forced an entrance to her room by battering down the door, and rushing to her bed he pulled her out into the floor and proceeded to kick and beat her. For this he paid into the city treasury a fine of $20 and costs, and gave bond in the sum of $500 for good behavior for one year.

A Splendid Car.

Captain E. H. Paine is having built at the Ohio Falls Car-works, a magnificent sleeping car for his line between this city and New Orleans. The car is elegantly and luxuriously furnished and fitted up. The brackets which support the roof are of beautiful design, and are of heavy silver plate. The door locks, seat trimmings and table trimmings are of brass heavily plated with silver, and are from the establishment of Messrs. Speckman & Dix, Fourth street, between Main and Market. The sash locks are also plated, and are a very ingenious device, patented by the above firm, and are the most convenient sash locks in use. Messrs. Speckman & Dix have recently erected an extensive lock and car trimming factory on Fifth street, near Oak, and are now turning out large quantities of the finest quality of locks, &c., every day. They are emphatically a home institution, and deserve to be patronized.

MASONIC.

Dedication of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary—Addresses of Grand Masters Eginton and Fitch and Rev. Mr. Henderson and P. G. M. Tilden.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

A bright and beautiful day yesterday gave at least the assurance of the weather that the dedicatory exercises of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary would be a success. The procession, composed of the Masonic bodies of this city and State, together with visitors from New Albany and Jeffersonville, started from Masonic Temple about 10 a. m., and, following the route announced, arrived before the building at 11 o'clock. Perhaps five hundred people in all (among whom was a goodly proportion of ladies) assembled in front of the speakers' platform and crowded the windows on the south side of the edifice. On the platform itself were the directors of the Home, the officers of the Grand Lodge and of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky, and some distinguished strangers, among whom the imposing form of Gen. William Preston was conspicuous. In front the Knights Templar and Knight's Kadosh occupied the first rank, and immediately behind the Grand Lodge and representatives from the New Albany and Jeffersonville Masonic bodies. A cordon of carriages enclosed all the participants and the crowd in general.

The exercises commenced with the overture from Der Freischutz by Chris. Haupt's Great Western Star Band. All on the platform then united in singing the ode proper for the occasion, after which prayer was offered by Rev. H. A. M. Henderson, of the M. E. Church at Lexington and Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the State, as follows:

PRAYER OF DR. H. A. M. HENDERSON, G. C.

Almighty God: We recognize Thee as the source of all our inspirations for good. The inception of this noble charity we regard as having been planted by Thy Holy Spirit. We gratefully acknowledge Thy gracious supervision and fostering favor over the progress of this home. We praise Thee that we have been able to cross the boundaries of selfishness, and to expend a portion of our resources for the relief of the unfortunate. We laud and magnify Thee for a nature that can weep for the sorrowing, and that leads us to efforts for the relief of the infirm and grief-smitten. We feel the inability of our being on all such occasions as this. We are transported beyond ourselves, and realize our truest relations to humanity in the effort to relieve its ills. We beseech Thee to look upon us approvingly, and let Thy smile descend upon, fill and remain in this Home—that the widowed, the orphaned and the infirm may ever rest in the light of Thy countenance. Carry forward this structure to final completion. May year after year add to its accommodations, and this spot shall be covered with a monument of human mercy. Preserve the present building from fire, storm and decay. Protect the workmen who shall be engaged in the completion of this edifice against every accident. Be with us, who, with prayerful expectation, invoke Thy benediction on these uncovered halls and chambers. Lead our hearts to further deeds of love, and, when death comes to us, provide for the loved ones we shall leave behind. Be a judge of our widows, a father of our fatherless ones and home us in Thy heaven. So mote it be. Amen.

Hon. T. L. Jefferson, President of the Board of Directors, then delivered the building to the Grand Master Charles Eginton for dedication, and Charles Tilden, in behalf of the architects, surrendered to the Grand Lodge the commission intrusted to them. G. M. Chas. Eginton replied in the following oration:

ADDRESS OF MR. CHARLES EGINTON, G. M.

Ladies, Gentlemen and Brethren:

Twelve months ago, by the special invitation of those who look further than themselves, and whose actions exemplify the dignity of human nature, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, amid the snow and tempest of premature winter, laid the corner stone of this structure, and, under a like invitation, we are here to-day, encouraged by the bright auspices of an October sun, to dedicate this edifice to the purpose for which it is intended.

And comparatively small as this beautiful beginning may appear, it is full of the promise of future usefulness, an assurance the more readily entertained from the result of many other small beginnings.

The infinitely diminutive grain of mustard becomes a covering of ample dimensions to shelter the birds of the air and the fowls of the field; the fissure of the winds planted the seed that grew to be the monarch of the forest, whose outstretched arms, with stubborn vitality, has bid defiance for centuries to storm and tempest; the waters that carries the world's commerce to their destinations, and constitute the boundaries of nations, grew their fruit of liquid life from localities that were unknown for ages; the wave-bound island, bearing upon its bosom untold myriads of human and animal life, the wealth of land and sea, cultivated fields, temples, grottoes, and all that make life a blessing, was founded by an inferior of creation, only known to us by the discoveries of the microscope; the vast numbers that people the earth are well and variously clothed, but the now unknown first weaver of cloth had but little conception of the mighty work he was starting, or the future thereof.

This beginning, unlike those mentioned, has in the commencement a determined future, a home for the homeless; there is something glorious in such an enterprise, the hearts of its builders not confined to their own homes, feel for the woes of others, and in just such a work as the order around me should glow to consummate.

The jewel that shines the brightest in the Masonic Temple is not fully exemplified in merely giving alms to the beggar, food to the hungry, clothes to the naked, but in its more enlarged sense is the desire to encourage all things that are good, relieve the dreariness of desolation, and promote true happiness—by the exercise of liberality and heart sympathy, that will render the living present a fountain from whence shall flow the bright waters of gladness to proclaim good tidings to the poor, smooth the pillow of the dying, and bless the widow and the orphan, rendering the passing moment not the only one of which we are sure, but extends into the future with deeds that shall live when our forms are with the dust.

Masonic charity and Christian morality, unlike other systems of morals, are based upon the indestructible principle of love; a broad philanthropy extending peace, harmony, and purity, drying the tears of sorrow and pouring joy into the bruised spirit or broken heart.

That divine spirit of love is not the morality of self-interest seen everywhere in the existing inequality of wealth, learning and intellectual culture, upon which benevolence tries her power, but only modifies, for selfishness wraps man up within himself and self is never satiated until self is satisfied. Love is gratified only in doing good.

Freemasonry controls neither sectarian nor political tenets, trade or commerce, but, believing man vested with power to originate action by his own energy, appeals to him in his individual capacity, to the end that he may be personally wise and just, and so act in the aggregate. It is not government that makes a free and happy people, but, the people being free, they so constitute the government, and it bends to their tendencies and the progress of society.

Every brother can help in this great work, every one exercises an influence to secure aid, the humblest can make contribution, and receive commendation like unto the widow casting in her two mites. There are but few of the many thousand Masons in Kentucky but can do something—the farmer from the products of his farm, the mechanic and manufacturer from the profit of their handiwork, the laborer and clerk spare something, the merchant and professional man give from their realizations, concerning all of which, and the details thereof, will be made more fully apparent by the address to be made by Messrs. Fitch, Preston and Henderson.

The energetic board, consisting of Brothers Tilden, Jefferson, Grant, Wicks, and others, deserve great praise, and especially thanks are due to the ladies composing the Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Aid Society, who have labored with a zeal worthy of the cause in which they are engaged, and in conclusion of these preparatory remarks it only remains for me to add, that when this work is finished and the noble charity completed, the nightly prayer and morning praise as they daily arise from the bereft and fatherless, shall carry to the home, beyond the skies, an evidence that you were the friends of the destitute, gave peace to the troubled mind, strength to the weak, rest to the weary, health to the sick, life to the dying, and glory to God.

"Your true hearts shall live in this mercy deed,
be record stand where every eye can read,
An countless myriads on the judgment throne,
Shall see the Charity your hands have shown."

Mr. Eginton having finished, the ceremonies proper commenced with the Jr. G. Warden, E. W. Turner, advancing and pouring the oil, indicative of peace, upon the railing, followed by the Sr. G. Warden, E. B. Jones, with the wine, emblem of happiness, and Deputy G. M. V. H. Jones, with the corn, for plenty. At the close of each of these ceremonies, led by the Grand Master, the lodges performed the Grand Honor. The Miserere from Trovatore, by the band, was followed by prayer of Rev. Mr. Henderson. Grand Master Fitch then said:

ORATION OF P. G. M. ELISHA S. FITCH.

Ladies and Gentlemen, and Brethren of the Masonic Fraternity:

It is certainly not my purpose, and happily it is not made my duty to pronounce any formal oration in your hearing to-day. It was not until after my arrival in your city yesterday that I received any intimation that any remarks whatever would be expected from me on this interesting occasion. This impromptu call therefore I presume is entitled to no higher significance than simply a complimentary tribute to an humble brother who has been earnestly engaged as your soliciting agent in behalf of this great Masonic charity. Viewed in this personal light, however embarrassing may be the position of one thus suddenly and unexpectedly summoned before such an immense assemblage, it would nevertheless perhaps savor of culpable indifference if not ingratitude, were I to remain silent under such a call.

It is meet at least in view of our present surroundings that I should mingle my hearty congratulations with yours over this substantial progress which we have made toward the consummation of the commendable enterprise which, as Free and Accepted Masons, we have inaugurated in this jurisdiction.

Just one year ago, in the presence of a similar concourse of citizens and craftsmen, it was my distinguished honor, as the official representative of the Fraternity in Kentucky, to lay the corner-stone of the structure which now towers in architectural symmetry and beauty before us. That day, the 19th of October, 1869, will ever be a memorable one in the history of this great charity. In the ordering of an inscrutable Providence, it seemed that, for that one day only, the seasons had reversed their position in the calendar, and, instead of the mellow and subdued radiance of an autumnal day, we were unexpectedly confronted with the chilling blasts and blinding fury of a mid-winter storm. While thus assembled on that tempestuous day we were significantly reminded of the pitiless storms of life to which our Masonic beneficiaries were exposed, and, as if prompted by a kindred sympathy, a winding-sheet of snow was permitted to descend from the skies, perchance to remind us of our own fraternal sheeted dead, who, although forever sheltered from the stormy conflicts of life, had nevertheless left behind them in our midst their beloved survivors—their widows and orphans—to whom, as he justly claimants of Masonic sympathy, we had sacredly promised to extend that protection and relief which their natural protectors and guardians were no longer able or permitted to provide. The lesson of that hour, learned from the volume of divine providence, I am persuaded was not lost, but deeply and solemnly impressed every Masonic heart, and we left this spot convinced still more fully of the necessity and importance of the great enterprise we had inaugurated.

To-day we have again assembled in Grand Lodge capacity upon the same spot and beneath the same ever-arching canopy, but in which the storm is hushed and the bleak winter-drift has impeded our march to this consecrated ground. On the contrary, a beautiful autumnal day has lent its rich and glowing garniture to robe and adorn our Orphans' Home for the impressive ceremonies of its dedication. As the surroundings of the occasion were highly suggestive and admonitory, so also are its circumstances by which we are to-day surrounded. The mild, benignant skies now smiling upon us are suggestive of the many hopes inspired by our earnest efforts to

provide this home for our beneficiaries and thus redeem our obligations to the dead.

[illegible] the present [illegible] chastening [illegible] remembrance. The generous donor of the site upon which our Home is built, he who, in despite of his declining health and the inclemency of the day, was then a deeply interested spectator of our ceremonies, has now passed from our midst, and we look in vain upon the living host now gathered in joy and triumph around our "Home" to find the bland and earnest face of the generous, public-spirited, and lamented Shreve. But methinks, if aught that transpires upon our deceased earth could attract the freed spirit of the departed back again to this vale of tears, it would be such a spectacle as we have witnessed to-day—the glorious realization of a heaven-inspired charity—for surely earth is never more nearly allied to heaven than in the exhibition of that charity possessing the God-like power "to cover a multitude of sins." But, although our generous patron is not here to mingle his congratulation and rejoicing with ours, his name is forever and honorably associated with this enterprise, and each orphan child gathered up from its cheerless shed and removed from its pallet of straw to this happy home will learn to lisp his name with gratitude and praise. And, brethren, is not this a genuine fame—a fame which all the good and pure of earth may covet, far surpassing the ensanguined glory of mere heroic deeds inscribed upon perishable parchment or carved upon the more enduring marble?

What a grand apotheosis to be thus canonized in the affections of the destitute and sorrowing ones of earth—to have a name inscribed, not merely upon "tablets of stone," but upon the fleshly "tablets of the heart" of the suffering poor, to be embalmed with their sighs and bedewed with their tears, and consecrated with their prayers, and thus transmitted to the latest generation as the immortal benefactors of the race. It has ever been a matter of surprise to me that the wealthy and powerful of earth are not more emulous of such distinction while living, and more desirous of such enduring fame when dead. It seems to me that no prouder monument could the most wealthy or ambitious desire than one wing of such a structure as this erected by his own liberality and connecting his name for all coming time with the great humanitarian interests and hopes of the world. But, brethren, though we may not induce the millionaire to appropriate his hoarded wealth for such a purpose; although our brethren of wealth may refuse to endow it, yet this Home must nevertheless be built.

As humble craftsmen, we will build it by our joint exertions. As Kentucky Freemasons, we are already committed to its success—full, complete and glorious success—and, while contemplating with exulting pride the wing nearly completed, let us be inspired with renewed ardor to redouble our efforts until our Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary shall stand out in bold relief as one of the noblest charitable institutions upon this continent. All that is necessary to secure this result is the earnest and efficient co-operation of the general craft in Kentucky. My canvass of the State, partial as it has been, has fully satisfied me of the expediency and early success of this great enterprise, and that if true to ourselves and the great mission of Freemasonry another year need not pass away before the entire design, in all its beautiful proportions, will be transferred from the trestle board of the architect and stand forth wrought out as a glorious reality—the ornament of your city, the pride of your State and the crowning glory of our beloved fraternity.

To excite a generous emulation, may I not, for one moment, allude to our fair coadjutors in this mission of mercy? They were here a year ago, stormy and tempestuous as was the day, their hearts beating high with hope and heroic will in this Masonic achievement. They are here again to-day in increased numbers, and reporting increased success. Their contributions in aid of this noble charity amount to nearly one-fourth of the entire cost of the building before us. In view of this fact, we should be wanting in justice, as well as sadly derelict in gallantry were we not to make special mention, and give due prominence to the indefatigable zeal and persistent labors of the Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Aid Society of the city of Louisville.

"The empire of woman," says a distinguished writer, "is not here because man has willed it, but because it is the will of nature," and miserable, indeed, must be the age in which this empire is lost. It was felt in the ancient world. At Rome the exploits of the victorious generals were honored by the grateful voice of woman. On every public calamity her tears were invoked as the most solemn judgments of the State. By woman Rome acquired liberty—by woman finished the decemviral tyranny—by woman the plebians acquired the consulate—by woman, when the city was trembling with a vindictive exile at its gates, it was rescued from that destruction which no other power could avert. It was the chaste and beautiful compliment of our own illustrious Clay that "women were the Corinthian pillars which adorn and support society." And were I asked to-day by some modern Archimedes for the lever of American society, I should have no hesitancy in replying that it was female influence. The poet may have erred; there may, perhaps, be

"A man with soul so dead
That never to himself hath said,
This is my own my native land,"

but nature never was and we trust never will be false to woman. Patriotism is a principle which no daughter of America has ever violated. It is in the charitable institutions of the age—the great humanitarian interests of society that she finds a fitting domain for the development of this patriotism, and in that domain her influence is as potential as it is purifying, and it is in this relation that we contemplate her as the great conservative power, the strength and support of our National home.

Without her presence as a ministering angel among the sick and suffering, the destitute and sorrowing of earth, what would be this boasted home?

It is true that nature has spread out before us her scenes of beauty and gladness and poured around us the melody of her thousand voices. Our mountains are full of grandeur, our vales full of beauty, and our scenery everywhere interesting. The very tempests seem to walk our skies only to give the rainbow birth!

But, my fair countrywomen, it is not for these only that we love our country.

"It is not that nature has shed o'er the scene
Her purest of chrystal, her brightest of green;
It is not the soft magic of streamlet or hill;
Oh! no, it is something more exquisite still;
It is that the fair—the beloved of our bosoms are here,
Who render each dear scene of enchantment more dear;
And we feel how the blest charms of nature improve
When we see them reflected from looks that we love."

Mr. Eginton then introduced General Preston, whose eloquent oration we regret our inability to publish. He was followed by Chaplain H. A. M. Henderson:

SPEECH OF GRAND CHAPLAIN H. A. M. HENDERSON.

Worshipful Master and Brethren:

We have assembled to dedicate a home. This building is to shelter those allied to us by alter bonds of the most sacred character. It is to ordinary asylum for the indigent—no mere refuge from the pains of poverty, but a home, erected with the prayers and gifts of those of our brotherhood who have an eye to weep with the bereaved, and hands to help them in their sorrow. We laid the corner-stone of this institution upon a bleak day.

We came hither amid driving snow and bitter blasts to initiate this structure. To-day the heavens are fair, the clouds have rifted and in squadrons are flying away, while the sun smiles its splendors down on our as emblem. The laying of the corner-stone was a day that might fitly symbolize that chilliness of heart that comes to the widow and orphan when the husband and father lies still, locked in the icy embrace of death. The consecration of this "Home," in the balmy air of this bright and beautiful day, we may take as a happy omen of that good cheer which shall gladden the lives of the sorrow-stricken relicts of our departed brothers.

An occasion like this makes us feel the dignity of human nature. We have not met in any commercial interests; no impending danger to the State, no threatening calamity to the city, has convoked this vast assembly. Nothing of a selfish nature marshaled this grand procession and marched it to the spot upon which we have convened. We are here for no sordid interest.

The spirit of a pure benevolence has assembled us. We are here in behalf of others. We must feel most noble when our work is for those who have been smitten by misfortune. In this view our present convention is majestic. In the opinion of your speaker this occasion inaugurates a new and more hopeful era in Kentucky Masonry—a period of objective, benevolent work. We greatly mistake when we reckon our strength by the number who seek to, or do join us. The catalogue of our Lodges furnish no real criterion of strength. When we appear before the public in glittering regalia, spreading gorgeous banners over us, and marching along to the strains of entrancing music, we do not make the most improving impression which we can make. A deed of love—something that mitigates the sorrows of a smitten humanity—stands for much more of enduring worth than the pomp of our public parades and the sumptuousness of returning festivals. Masonry must demonstrate its value by its works. When an institution as this "Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary" is built and endowed, we furnish a testimony to our benevolence which will bankrupt the caviller of all his objections. When such monuments of mercy mark the work of our fraternity, then can we truthfully publish that Masonry is a fountain of charity, whose streams go out to invigorate and gladden the sorrowful, to bear relief to famished poverty, to meander by the widow's cottage and lave the feet of the orphan, its crystal water cool the fever of partisan passion, and baptize men of conflicting views into one great brotherhood of mercy.

The time has passed when private conscience and public scrutiny will be satisfied by musing upon our venerable antiquity. We live in a throbbing present and must be invigorated with its great practical measures. I love the antique. I delight to belong to an order whose craftsmen rang their gavels on the stones of Zion's temple, and the mighty pyramids that keep their watch of centuries over the solitudes of the Lybian desert. I love to be identified with an institution that has enjoyed its millenniums of motherly affections and gentle charities, but it is a greater pleasure for me to feel that I am now one of a brotherhood of mercy which girdles the earth parallel with every latitudinal line. It is generous emotion that stirs my breast when I reflect that I am integral in an association which is gladdening the hearts of millions of lonely widows and fatherless children. It is no small satisfaction for me to feel that, when I die, a living band of brothers will bear me to my burial, plant in the enfolding turf the emblematic acacia, and take to their sacred ward and protection the dear ones I might otherwise leave to struggle alone.

When we meet in our lodge rooms, it should not be merely to con over the angles of our crystalized ritual, to improve ourselves in the ceremonial work of Masonry, or to enjoy ourselves in fraternal intercourse, but it should be to devise measures for the relief of suffering and the promotion of virtue among men. When this is the central purpose of our convocation, we shall feel the inspiration of true Masonry and sphere our principles on the horizon of the world's vision to win the admiring gaze of men.

Brethren, I am admonished that I must not detain you; but I must express my gratification that the speakers who have preceded me have not neglected, in appropriate terms, to award the proper meed of praise to the ladies, who have so unselfishly toiled to forward the interests of this noble enterprise.

The question may be fairly asked, why are the ladies excluded from our secret assemblies, while they are expected to assist in all our schemes of benevolence? I shrink from the answer. Ladies, your exemption from the severe restraints of Masonic obligations is the living compliment of Masonry to your virtue and worth. Could you hear how our brotherhood plight your protection in their solemn alter vows, you would rise up and call us blessed. We regard you as vestal virgins of purest piety.

Masonry is a vigorous system of laws and penalties. We would not legislate light for the sun, nor seek to ornament it by tying ribbons to its disc, as it holds its carnival of splendor in the sky. We would not legislate gravitation for the earth, surplices for the lily, and fragrance for the geranium. Neither would we legislate checks and restraints for you. By nature are so pure, so distinguished for charity, and whose life, like Ansermond's here, can only sound forth the notes of love. The honey-bee will seek the nectar of flowers for its food; so will woman seek the purity of heaven as the aliment of her gentle spirit. The light you need breaks not out in the Masonic east; it pours down in showers of shining splendor from the sun of righteousness. In this age of the world there is a great deal of debate as to where original sovereignty resides. Upon the plains of France to-day two armies confront each other, and the question of imperialism or republicanism trembles in the divided scale of war. Men have revolted against the rule of czars, dictators, emperors, kings, and republican presidents, but they have never resisted the authority of woman. The Knight who breathed naught but vengeance on the battle-field, or sealed the implacable foe to mortal combat in the list, became as calm and as gentle as an infant's slumber in the presence of the fair. High above the crowns and scepters of throned imperialism, woman is seated in her queenly reign over the hearts of men. She dominates their affections, and is to a large extent regent over their destinies. Let this be taken to-day, as the sentiment of the universal Masonic Brotherhood—a toast to be drunk in the fabled nectar of the gods:

Woman! the star that shines with brightest ray
Where'er our footsteps roam,
The only sovereign we obey
The angel of our home.

Quite an interesting feature of the exercises was the singing, at this point, of two selections, by about twenty little boys from the House of Refuge, not one of them being more than twelve years old. The ceremonies closed with Past Grand Master Tilden's oration.

In the course of Mr. Tilden's remarks, and at the close of a passage recommending donations, a voluntary and entirely unexpected subscription was made on the spot, by the members, amounting to $250.

The lodges then made a survey of the building, after which they moved in procession back to town, and proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

At this meeting about fifty additional delegates attended. Charles Eginton, of Winchester, was re-elected Grand Master. The election of the other officers was postponed until this morning.

It was in August of last year that the Board of Directors invited architects to prepare designs for a building to cost about one hundred thousand dollars, offering a premium of $300 for the adopted design. From among those submitted they selected that of Messrs. Struby & Mergell, of this city, as the most suitable for execution. The corner-stone of the present building was laid by the Grand Lodge on the 19th of October, 1869, and the erection of the building commenced in April of the present year.

The entire front of the building, according to Messrs. Struby & Mergell's design, is 128 feet, the depth of each wing 100 feet, the hight to cornice 65 feet, to top of towers 125 feet.

The cellar and foundation walls are to be of the best rubble masonry, the brick walls to start from a good stone base course.

The basement, which is entirely above the ground, will contain the general dining-building room, 50 by 80 feet, in the center, and kitchen, pantry, store-rooms, and china closet, on one side; and wash-room, laundry, and drying-room on the other; with servants' hall and bath and wash-rooms, closets, &c., for girls in the north wing, and work-room and wash and bath-rooms, closets, &c., for boys in the south wing.

The principal story will contain, in center, the public office, private office, with vault, reception parlor, and library; also two chambers, with wash and bath-room attached, and a dining-room with pantry and china closet, for the superintendent; on one side the sitting room, lavatory and nursery; on the other the recreation halls, with two large school rooms with matron's rooms attached in each wing.

The second story will contain, in the center, twelve chambers for two beds each, giving accomodations for twenty-four widows; also a double parlor. On the sides there will be four large dormitories with lavatories, water-closets, &c., attached. In the north wing there will be an infirmary 340 by 22 for ten beds, with wash and bath-rooms, closets, &c., for girls; also a dormitory 34 by 22 feet. The south wing will be arranged in a similar manner for boys.

The center of the third story contains an exhibition hall for boys 50 by 80 feet. The side buildings and wings are divided into dormitories, with wash rooms, &c., attached.

There will be in all sixteen dormitories, each to contain from twenty to twenty-six beds, giving room for from 350 to 400 children. The attic story may be arranged to give bed room for fifty more.

The plan of the entire building has been arranged so as to give a free and full circulation of air and light to every part of the same. Wide halls and stairways are so laid out as to give easy and convenient communication to or from every part of the building.

In designing this edifice care has been taken to avoid the monotonous and prison-like appearance which most buildings of this character present, where only the purpose of securing strength, durability and space is taken in regard.

The entire plan is divided into three principal parts, the center, and the north and south wings.

The center projects about 30 feet in front of the side buildings. The faces of the walls are ornamented with quoins, paneled pilasters and projecting courses. The windows are surmounted by brick projections, all protected by stone courses. Ornamental gables are carried above the roof. The roof of the wings will be covered with tin. The central portion of the building is designed to have a French roof and two towers with ornamental iron railing.

There will be stone porticoes, with balconies, and steps and buttresses to front and side entrances. The entire building will be crowned with a galvanized iron cornice of bold projection.

The estimated cost of the entire building is about $100,000.

Only the north wing has been contracted for at present. There are four cellars, furnace and store room, occupying about 54 by 80 feet.

The first floor contains the office, recreation room, kitchen, 30 by 22 feet, dining-room, 60 by 22, with pantry and china closet attached, store room, wash room and laundry, and wash and bath rooms for boys.

On the second floor are the Superintendent's rooms, store and linen rooms, wash and bath rooms, for girls, sitting room, nurseries, school room, 22 by 33 feet, with recitation room 16 feet 6 inches by 24 feet attached.

The third and fourth stories are arranged for dormitories to accommodate about 100 children, with the attendants.

A broad stair is continued from the cellar to the attic, and a corridor 9 feet wide extends through the entire length of the building from north to south in center of each story. An additional temporary stair, leading from basement to attic, is placed in south end of corridor.

The building will be provided with all the modern conveniences and heated by steam.

The present building, now nearly completed, has been erected by Jno. Hehl, contractor, under the personal supervision of H. Struby, architect.

The excavating was done by Jno. Rieb; Rubble masonry by M. Bush, and the cut-stone work by Owen McDonald & Co. Ahrens & Ott are the contractors for the plumber's work.

A ONE DAY'S MARRIAGE.

The Woman Declares She Was Drugged and Forced into It.

The particulars of a rather peculiar case of misplaced confidence, or something worse, were developed in one of the Justice's Courts of this city on yesterday. On Saturday night last, a woman named Mary Kelly, who came here a few weeks since from Cummingsville, Ohio, went to the house of one Mrs. Moran, on Front street, to board. She states that on Sunday she deposited with Mrs. M. $35 in money for safe keeping. On the same day she was introduced to one Thomas Johnson, and by some means was induced to contract a marriage with him.

The license was procured on Monday, and they were immediately married by Squire Clement's in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Moran. So far everything was lovely and the goose was all hunky, and swinging out of the Magistrate's office, hand in hand, Johnson proposed to Mary that they should go home and be happy, to which generous and confiding proposition Mary in silvery accents responded, "W-ell."

But, alas! the instability of human happiness. Twenty-four hours later Mary appeared before the same judicial functionary and filed an affidavit averring that she had been "duped, deceived and likewise taken in." She states that she was kept in the house of Mrs. Moran by force, and believes she was drugged and in a state of stupor when her marriage took place. She further states that the man Johnson came to the house of Mrs. Moran on Sunday night, with a woman, and stayed all night; that in the morning Mrs. Moran called him up, and told the woman with whom he had stayed to go; that he had run around the corner. By some means, of which she is unconscious, she was induced to marry Johnson; and after getting married, thinking all was not right, she refused to cohabit with him, but fled from Mrs. Moran's and went to the station-house, and remained during the night of Monday, and until Tuesday morning.

That after she was married, Mrs. Moran tried to compel her to go into a room with Johnson by threatening and striking her, but she refused, and did not.

Mrs. Moran was brought before the Magistrate on a peace warrant, the husband of the plaintiff appearing in court as the friend of the defendant. The case attracted considerable attention on account of its novelty, and after a thorough investigation of the points in it, Mrs. Moran was held in bonds to keep the peace for three months.

Death of George E. Greene.

A brief telegram was published yesterday morning, announcing the death of Mr. George E. Green, editor of the Vincennes (Ind.) Sun. The announcement was a sad and unexpected one to his many friends in this city. Mr. Greene was sick but a short time. Although suffering from illness, he attended the election on Tuesday of last week. After voting, he returned to his home, but his disease, bilious fever, assumed a more violent form, and soon terminated in death. He leaves a wife and several children. He was aged 44 years. Mr. Greene was born, we believe, in Nelson county, in this State. At an early age he went to Marietta, Ohio, where he took his first lesson in printing. Returning to this city, he was indentured as an apprentice in the office of the Louisville Journal in 1837, where he served faithfully and won the esteem and respect of all who knew him. He went to Mount Sterling, Ky., and published a paper there for a short time. In 1855 he was a candidate for the office of City Auditor of this city, but was defeated. In 1856 he purchased the Vincennes Sun, and continued its publication up to the time of his death. He was Register of the Land Office at Vincennes for several years, Director of the Southern Prison for four years, and Mayor of Vincennes for two years. He discharged the duties of these offices with fidelity and integrity, and left an unblemished record.

Mr. Greene was one of the first, if not the very first, who suggested the formation of the National Typographical Union, and always took great pride in its success.

Mr. Greene was a genial, whole-souled gentleman, warm and true in his friendships, and open and frank in his animosities. His death will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

The National Tobacco Association.

An urgent call has been made by the Executive Committee of the National Tobacco Association, to be held in New York on the 28th inst. The members of the committee from Kentucky are Messrs. George W. W. Wicks, Andrew Graham, E. Holbrook, and A. R. McDonald, all of Louisville. The questions to be brought before the committee are of vital importance to the trade, and therefore should be very fully discussed by parties interested, so that the members of the committee from Kentucky may be fully prepared to represent their interests. Fortunately, the members of the trade in Louisville, representing all its departments, have an active and efficient organization, before which all subjects affecting the business are fully discussed and promptly acted upon.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Board of Health meets to-night.

Hon. L. J. Procter, of Mammoth Cave, is in the city.

Kate Kile, drunk and disorderly, was at Clay-street station last night.

Ben Creamer, forfeiture of bond, had quarters on Clay street last night.

Dennis Ragan and Bannot Heker slept off their drunks at jail last night.

Lee B. Merrill, for disorderly conduct, was yesterday arrested by officer Dessinger.

W. Tilford, for felony, was arrested by Officer Enlow and lodged in jail yesterday.

Officer Jhonson again arrested Ed. Louis, m. c., for fast driving, yesterday. He was admitted to bail.

Thos. Keaton, Irish, got drunk and disorderly last night, and was taken to the First-street station.

Pat. Wemery, Maggie Mitchell, and Theo. Baker, (m. c) were continued for the court this morning.

"I Don't Can't Tolt you Vy" is the title of a new song and chorus by Will. S. Hays, which has just been published.

Dr. R. H. Rudd and wife arrived yesterday from their visit to Europe, where Dr. Rudd has been in the interest of his profession.

John Taylor, m. c., yesterday stole goods to the amount of $4 from Jack Ballard, and found quarters at the First-street station therefor.

Col. B. H. Bristow, of this city, has received his commission as Solicitor General of the United States, and will leave for Washington shortly. His friends will tender him a public dinner before his departure.

The general freight agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad gives notice that no more freights for New Orleans will be received until further notice, on account of a bridge being down on the New Orleans and Jackson railroad.

The officers and soldiers of the 23d Indiana residing in this city will meet at Beck's Hall next Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for the reunion of the surviving members of the regiment at New Albany early next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Watt. Kearney, for many years residents of Lexington, will in the future make their home in this city. They will take one of the handsome residences recently erected by Mrs. A. A. Zanone, on First street, between College and Breckinridge.

Jas. Gavney, drunk and disorderly, was arrested on the street and taken to the Clay-street station. When found he was bleeding profusely from a wound in the head, received probably in a fall, and this becoming alarming towards night Officer Gunsenbauser had him conveyed to the hospital.

A young man, long-haired and gawky, inspired by his vicinity to the Opera House, and perhaps by twenty-five cents' worth of gallery enjoyment, made a display of amateur histrionic talent on the corner of Fourth and Green last night. That young man's father would do well to look after his offspring's sanity.

Jno. Sellar, a recent arrival from Indiana, got drunk yesterday, and went into the house of a Mrs. Ritbergar, on Main street, just above Wenzel, and knocked over her lamp; a safe fall, however, preventing serious accident. Sellar was borne away from his innocent amusement by the pressing importunities of officer Gansenhauser, and at a late hour last night was making night hideous at the Clay-street station.

Quite a gay party, consisting of Capt. Goslee, J. W. Hughes, J. V. Cowling and Capt. Smith, left this city on a hunting and fishing expedition to Wabash river yesterday evening. Their preparations were so extensive that their families and friends fear that, instead of returning in ten days or two weeks, they will be compelled to remain all winter in order to consume the enormous amount of "eatables and drinkables" they took with them.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

Romeo and Juliet was presented last night to a fair house. Mrs. Albaugh approaches too nearly the grand climacteric to make Juliet a thorough success. Her acting is too matured, her figure too matronly, for the young and impulsive girl of fourteen, albeit developed as Shakspeare has made her. For instance, in the scene with her mother, after Romeo's banishment, her appeal lacks the shrinking modesty of the daughter, and savors too much of the half-conceited independence of a younger sister. It is true, older women have played Juliet, and have played it well; but without an exception that we can recall, they have been slight and spirituelle in physique and with a delicacy of manner that Mrs. Albaugh does not possess. But, in the frenzied agonies of separation and death, when grief has made a woman of the erst now girl, Mrs. Albaugh's rendering is very finished and effective. In particular, the soliloquy after taking the poison, and again before the tomb of the Capulets, Mrs. Albaugh won the hearty applause of the house. The Romeo of Mr. Albaugh was, for his school, excellent. The high tone of the whole part, so difficult to carry through successfully, was well sustained by him through the whole evening. Mr. De Groat, as Friar Lawrence, again has made a success in his part. Mr. De Groat evidently carefully studied his part, whether it be the heavy man in comedy, the laughable old man in farce, or, as last night, when a more finished role is offered him. He is a valuable addition to the company. Mr. Langdon's Mercutio was a success, as all of Mr. Langdon's impersonations are.

The time between the acts, stupid under any circumstances, would be, perhaps, much more pleasant were a more popular selection made by the orchestra on each succeeding night. It would be a safe wager to bet that during three weeks either a cycle of airs would come around in their course, or that such similarity would exist from week to week that the distinction would hardly be a difference.

To-night Macbeth will be presented, and being much more in keeping with Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh's style, will be, no doubt, the success of the week.

Sunday-school Agent.

In the list of appointments made by the Louisville Conference, at its recent session, in Greensburg, and which was published in the Courier-Journal, the name of the Rev. Richard Deering, appointed as the Sunday-school agent for the entire conference, appeared as supernumerary. This was incorrect. The position assigned Mr. Deering is one of great importance, and he will enter upon his duties at an early day. He will travel, during the conference year, throughout the bounds of the conference, and devote his entire energies to the advancement of the Sunday-school cause.

Honors to a Louisville Invention.

We learn from the St. Louis papers that at the recent great fair of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association in that city, a diploma was awarded to Dr. J. A. McClelland, of Louisville, for his valuable invention of rose pearl, a new base and gum for artificial teeth. The specimens of the remarkable work of our fellow-citizen exhibited there attracted the marked attention of the profession, and those competent to judge expressed themselves that the rose pearl was bound to produce a revolution in dentistry.

The Confederate Meeting.

The following is an abstract of the remarks made by Capt. M. M. Clusky, in memory of Gen. Lee at the meeting of Confederate soldiers Monday evening. It was unavoidably crowded out of yesterday's issue by an overpress of local matter:

Mr. President—It would be useless for me to conceal the fact that I am embarrassed on this occasion. I had not expected to address this meeting. Indeed I had declined to do so, for the reason that when anything like the subject of our present proceedings is before us there is merit in preparation and injustice in indulging its absence. Sir, I was with Gen. Lee on a field other than those which seem to commend him to the Southern approbation. I was at the John Brown raid when the first invasion of the Commonwealth of Virginia which struck at her sovereignty occurred. I witnessed his magnificent strategy and his serene composure amidst the most startling events that could occur to a peaceable people. I saw him when in the Virginia Convention the venerable John Janney, of Loudon, tendered to him the sword of the State and imposed upon him the command of all the forces of Virginia. I saw the strong feeling which marked the boundary line between his affection for the United States and his allegiance to Virginia. Sir, I shall never forget that day. I recollect him when for over two years the assignments of the war placed him in positions not commensurate with the grandeur of the man to whom, as your distinguished President has told you, the command of the armies of the United States had been tendered. What a grand declination of authority to the duty which he felt was due to the noble Commonwealth, upon whose soil he was born, and which had dedicated to the colonies so many of his ancestors who had aided in freeing it from imperious and British thraldom. I saw him afterward make every inch of his State's soil which he traversed one scene of sanguinary conflict, maintaining the honor of the sword which had leapt from its scabbard at the command of his Virginia. I heard of him again at Appomattox Court-house, standing like some grand old pillar in the midst of ruins, changeless amidst change; immutable amidst vicissitudes, and imperishable amidst decay. But the swift sword of death destroyed the last illusion, and a man great in all these qualities and in the critical moments was made to have the shadows of the grave to descend upon him. Sir, it were appropriate indeed that this epitaph which rests upon the tomb of his distinguished relative should embellish his:

"First in war; first in peace; first in the hearts of his countrymen."

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Hon. Boyd Winchester at Owenton.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

OWENTON, Oct. 17.

We have had the two candidates for Congress to address us to-day, Hon. Boyd Winchester and Hon. James Speed. We have never heard Mr. Winchester do so well, and that is saying very much, for it is known that he always does well. He seems to be stimulated by the presence of his Radical opponent, and delivered a most magnificent argument—clear and vigorous in conception, happy and impressive in its delivery. Upon the questions of tariff-reform, taxes, public expenditures, land grants and Chinese emigration, he showed great research and a wonderful familiarity with facts and figures. Our people have never heard these great practical questions presented in so intelligible and satisfactory a manner. He spoke for nearly two hours, receiving the most breathless attention and being frequently interrupted by applause. We are proud here of our gallant, learned and eloquent standard-bearer, and will evidence our appreciation by our vote on the 8th of November. Our district has done well in indorsing Mr. Winchester with a second term. The party honors itself in honoring such men. Though very young, his high character and talents will command respect and attention wherever he is thrown. Mr. Winchester followed Mr. Speed in the debate, and made some heavy home thrusts at him, but in a very courteous manner. The ex-Attorney General soon discovered that he had a foeman fully worthy of his steel. You can put down Owen county for two thousand majority for Winchester. G.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, in her paper, advises employes to have as few children as employers do, and then they need not strike for more wages.

CITY FEATURES.

Important.

Visitors to the city should not fail to call and see the Alaska diamond jewelry lately introduced here by J. S. Davis, at 121 Fourth street, near Jefferson, certainly the most effective imitation of the Brazilian diamond ever discovered, and at prices within the reach of all.

Universal Exposition.

Corsets and underwear cheaper than any house in the city.

Wedding and party ties and kids at Warner & Bro.'s.

In Memoriam.

The citizens of Louisville can secure, by subscription only, the most superb engraving of General Lee, during the present week. It will be presented in life-like size to-day and to-morrow. Price $5.

Universal Exposition,

68 Fourth street, the cheapest place to buy towels, table linens, soaps, cutlery, &c., five cents to one dollar.

$16 50 for half dozen "Falls City Shirts," made to order at Warner & Bro.'s.

Collinday's 40th Drawing

takes place at Bowling Green, without fail, next Monday. Tickets for sale at W. Scott Glore's, corner Third and Jefferson.

"Medicated" flannel underwear, made to order at Warner & Bro.'s.

Finest gallery and best light extant is 144 Main, second gallery below Fourth street. J. C. Elrod warrants all his pictures satisfactory.

Wedding and party shirts made to order at Warner & Bro.'s.

Testimony.

Thousands of mothers are constantly speaking in exalted terms of commendation of the magical effect of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for soothing infants teething.

During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure. The Captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c. &c. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXON.

Kentucky Cash Store, 106 Fourth Street.

Every description of mourning and black goods.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, Oct. 18.

The following drunken and disorderly cases were disposed of: Wm. Boggs, Conrad Werner, J. Miller, Pat Malloy, Michael Slatay, Jno. Jennings, fined $5 each; Christian Sebastian, fined $20 and held in $500 for one year; Jos. Zuro, fined $10, and Peter Clark, W. Berry, W. Jones, Chris. Ochilcan, Jas. Starr, Adam Zimmerman, Jno. Yates, Henry Richardson, T. Harrison, John Ross, Taylor Vost, discharged.

W. W. Owens, forgery, two cases; continued one week.

F. M. Williams, stealing four hogs; discharged.

Fred. Baker, forgery; bail in $400 to answer.

Dennis McAuliff, cutting John Folz with intent to kill; bail in $200 to answer.

W. H. Patterson, stealing a watch and other property; bail in $500 to answer a felony.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

ORDER.

Mary V. Powell vs. B. W. Powell. Defendant moved the court to decree the sheriff of Henderson county to return the *fi. fa.* issued on the judgment herein without further action. Motion heard and overruled.

SUIT INSTITUTED.

Albert Hemmell vs. Catherine Quinn. Suit to foreclose a mortgage lien to secure payment of $666.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. W. D. ROSE, JUDGE.

Casper Lichtefeldt vs. A. Kempf, dismissed at defendant's cost.

D. Onken vs. Rinckertz & Wolf, judgment of magistrate affirmed for $69 55.

Jos. Graham vs. H. Smith, judgment of magistrate affirmed for $15.

John Boston vs. Mark Long, jury trial; verdict for plaintiff and judgment for $60.

Jacob Boston vs. Mark Long, jury trial; verdict for plaintiff for $51 40.

George Hopwood vs. Heaberly & Newkirk, jury trial and disagree and case continued.

Wibber & Co. vs. Dempts, ex-case in hands of jury.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

DISTRICT COURT.

United States vs. Barney Lilliard; nolle pros.

United States vs. Joseph Edington and James Jenkins; nolle pros.

United States vs. Cable and Stamper; jury sworn to try indictment against Cable. Verdict, not guilty.

The grand jury returned a large number of indictments.

CIRCUIT COURT.

A large number of indictments were returned.

United States vs. Adolph Hartwell; motion for judgment and submitted.

Morgan Vance vs. P. H. Jordan, et al; remanded to State courts.

United States vs. J. T. Claskey; discontinued.

United States vs. Robert Lush; jury returned a verdict of guilty.

United States vs. J. B. Wright et al; verdict of jury as to Samuel Howell and son, guilty.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

A. H. Bereman vs. P. H. Bland et al.; rule issued against plaintiff's attorney to show cause why they shall not be compelled to pay into Court defendant's costs, and motion to make rule absolute taken under advisement.

Bellville A. Grant vs. B. H. Bland et al.; motion and disposition same as the preceding case.

Wm. Jarvis vs. Louisville and Nashville railroad company. Warren Mitchell vs. Louisville and Nashville railroad company, two cases, and S. R. Weston vs. Louisville and Nashville railroad company; severally assigned to the 10th day of November for trial.

Squire May and wife vs. M. Stone; assigned to the 9th of December for trial.

Michael Reber vs. Aaron Voorhees; assigned to the 9th of December for trial.

Bledsoe & Beymer vs. Charles Olmstead, &c.; dismissed.

Jacob Melcher vs. Louisville Bridge company; assigned to 5th of December for trial, at defendant's cost.

A. J. Johnson vs. J. H. Marshall et al.; motions taken under advisement.

John South vs. B. Marks et al.

Isaac Marks, a non resident, made party defendant, and warned to file answer to plaintiff's petition within sixty days.

G. H. Hutchings & Co. vs. Taylor Crane; plaintiff's motion to strike from the records defendant's answer on account of failure to comply with rule taken under advisement, also plaintiff's motion for judgment.

G. Baurman & Co. vs. Wm. Reynolds et al.; rule issued against J. M. Robinson & Co. and Isaac Wolf, sureties for defendant, to show cause why they shall not produce into court the goods attached in this action, or satisfy the judgment herein rendered.

J. J. Watson vs. Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company, jury trial; evidence heard in part, and laid over till to-day.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

FRANKFORT, Oct. 18.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Jarret vs. Andrews, McCracken; reversed.

Shackelford's ex'r vs. Adams, Madison, affirmed.

Thomas and ux. vs. Naylor's adm'r, Adair; reversed.

Rhyms vs. Rhyms, Bart; reversed.

Devore vs. Devore, Hart; reversed.

ORDERS.

Wise vs. Shaw, Anderson; order of submission set aside, and argued by John Draffin, Esq., for appellee, and submitted.

Sallee vs. Hurt, Clinton;

Davis, &c., vs. Boyd, Daviess;

McCarty vs. Stone, Daviess;

Mitchusson vs. Joyes, Daviess; submitted on briefs.

Green vs. Peyton, &c., Daviess; continued until next term.

Cross vs. Pindell, &c., Lou. Chancery; argued by W. R. Thompson, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

Kamroy vs. Grayson, Anderson; order of submission set aside, and argued by John Draffin, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

Proceedings to Modify or Vacate a Judgment.

McCown vs. Macklin's Exec'r. } From Woodford.

AFFIRMED—HARDIN, JUDGE.

Appellee having recovered a judgment for $2,300 against appellant as the balance of a note for $7,000, executed by Pepper as principal and appellant as surety, and a judgment for $2,500 on another note executed in the same manner, this suit in equity was brought by appellant, enjoining the collection of $581 of the first and $183 of the latter claim, alleging that said sums were in excess of the amounts of principal and legal interest really due, Pepper having made payments which were not credited; that the principal obligor, being insolvent and absent from the State when the judgment was rendered, had not then informed him of the existence of these facts; that the court had refused to continue the case so as to enable him to prepare his defense. A demurrer to the petition was sustained.

Held—This court has repeatedly held that a judgment obtained in an ordinary action could not be annulled or modified by any order in a proceeding in equity, except for a defense arising or discovered since the judgment was rendered. (see 14 Civil Code). It sufficiently appears from the records of the ordinary suits, made parts of the petition, that appellant did possess such a general knowledge of the alleged payments and usury as constituting grounds of defense to the action, as at least to have enabled him to seek a discovery by appropriate pleadings, and thus have made the defense, if founded on facts, available for preventing the recovery to that extent. The demurrer was properly sustained.

Turnpike Subscriptions—Construction of Acts of the Legislature—Repeal of Charters.

Foreman vs. Murphy. } From Nelson.

AFFIRMED—ROBERTSON, CHIEF JUSTICE.

An act, entitled "An act to amend the Bloomfield and Bardstown Turnpike Road Company," approved March 4, 1867, provides that the presiding judge and a majority of the Justices of Nelson county might subscribe $600 per mile to the capital stock of said company, and to pay the same, levy a tax ad valorem on the taxable property in the county. An act approved March [illegible], authorized a like subscription without limitation as to amount for every turnpike that was then or thereafter organized in that county. A general act, approved March 2, 1868, authorized the County Court of any county to subscribe stock in all turnpike companies in such county, but required the ratification of a majority of the votes cast at any election called in a county to confirm or reject any proposition to subscribe stock. Under this last act a proposed subscription to all the turnpike roads in the county organized and to be organized, was rejected by the people of Nelson. A majority of the justices then subscribed $600 per mile to the Bloomfield and Bardstown turnpike, under the act of March 4, 1867. After the road had been partly constructed and the taxes levied, 124 tax-payers of the county, supplied with railroad and turnpike facilities to which the whole county had contributed, brought this suit in equity and enjoined the collection of the tax, seeking exoneration on the ground that the subscription and levy without the sanction of the popular vote were illegal and void. The petition was dismissed.

Held—The provision in the amended charter of 1867, prescribing the mode of subscribing, could not have been repealed by the Legislature, if that charter had not been made subject to the power of repeal, and a positive repeal would not impair its obligation thus qualified by the reserved power of repeal.

But the act claimed as a repeal ought to be clearly so intended beyond a reasonable doubt. In this case there is no such constructive repeal. The act of 1868 applies only to subscriptions made under its sole authority, and neither expressly nor constructively includes subscriptions under preceding or subsequent charters expressly dispensing with the popular vote. No other authority than the charter was needed or required.

That Stolen Child.

The Pittsburg Commercial of Monday says:

Several days since we published an item concerning a little girl, Maggie Buckley, who was brought here from Louisville several years ago by a woman, from whom she escaped, and was afterward sent to the Catholic Orphans' Asylum, on Tannehill street; also, that letters had been written to Louisville, to her father, David Buckley, to know whether he had given the woman aforesaid permission to bring her here. Friday evening a letter, received at the Mayor's office, stated that the articles relating to the case had been seen in the Pittsburg papers received at Louisville, and on inquiry it was discovered that Maggie Buckley was the child of a poor hard-working widow, now employed at the Galt House. The child was stolen from her father's house, five years ago, while her father, David Buckley, was in the army. He had formerly been employed at Cave Hill cemetery, but after leaving the army he joined his wife at Louisville again, and subsequently died, leaving his widow in very poor circumstances. Not a word was heard of the child from the time she was stolen until the paragraphs in the Pittsburg papers were seen. The mother sent an earnest petition that her child be sent to her, but is too poor to send money.

The facts were made known to the little girl, but she declined an offer to go home, saying that she was comfortably fixed at the Home for Indigent Women, on Bluff street, and intended to learn a trade. It is not improbable that after reflection she will go home.

A Binghamton woman complains that during the first year of her married life her husband called her "my dear," the second year, "Mrs. A.," and the third year "old sorrel top," which was too much for her to bear.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA-HOUSE.

THIRD NIGHT OF

MRS. MARY MITCHELL ALBAUGH AND MR. J. W. ALBAUGH.

ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, 1870, Shakspeare's Tragedy of MACBETH.

Lady Macbeth.......Mrs. Mary Mitchell Albaugh.
Macbeth.......Mr. J. W. Albaugh.

In rehearsal—Our Mutual Friend, Fantine, and Fanchon.

Weisiger Hall.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, Oct. 17, 18, and 19.

NOT MASSACRED AS REPORTED.

Still Living, Excelling all Competition.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Mammoth Gigantic Minstrels

Coming from their beautiful and elegant Opera-House, Philadelphia.

DOUBLE TROUPE AND BRASS BAND.

Composed of 27 Artists, just returning from their grand, extensive California tour, crowned with success and new laurels.

Introducing each night all the latest novelties and gems of Minstrelsy.

SEE OUR FIFTEEN BIG GUNS

Charles Reynolds, Theodore Jackson, W. Ward, Justine Robinson, John Woolsey, James Koehl, Frank Dumont, Lewis Benedict, Charles Gleeson, Frank Kent, J. Fox, D. Swaebe Vernon, A. Bergeron, R. B. Taylor.

Most Stupendous Organization in Existence.

Read our incomparable programme.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 and 25 cents.

oct16 d4 CHAS. H. DUPREZ, Manager.

GRAND SOCIAL BALL

TO BE GIVEN AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 19, '70,

FOR the benefit of BUTLER SMITH, to enable him to procure an artificial arm.

Carpenter's Band will be in attendance.

Tickets, $1. oct1 d9*

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI, THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN FRANKLIN.......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL.......Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 5 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES.......Capt. [illegible] WADE.
GEN. LYTLE.......Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. [illegible]

Shippers, Attention

FOR through rates and receipts to all points South and West, call on

MARYMAN & CO.,

General Steamboat and Shipping Agents, AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 47 east side Fourth street, bet. Main and river. oct5 3m Louisville, Ky.

[illegible] Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet, LEONORA No. 2, [illegible] GARRETT, Master. [illegible] GRAHAM, Clerk. Leaves the foot of Fourth street every [illegible] Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock. FRANK CARTER, Sup't. MARYMAN & CO., Agents. No. 47 Fourth street, between Main and river.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans. The fine side-wheel steamer LUCY KEIRN.......S. PARISOT, Master, Will leave as above on This Day, the 19th inst., at 5 P. M., positively. MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans. MOLLIE GRATZ.......JAMES PAUL, Master, Will leave as above on This Day, the 19th inst., at 5 P. M., positively. MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson. EXCHANGE.......GILMORE, Master, Will leave as above on This Day, the 19th inst., at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For New Orleans.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY PACKET STEAMER

MAGENTA.

J. STUT NEAL, Master, A. MARTIN, Clerk,

Will leave Memphis on Wednesday, the 19th inst. State rooms can be secured by applying to RICH. W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent, 139 Front street, Memphis.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans. IMPORTER.......JNO. A. WILLIAMS, Master, Will positively leave as above on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 5 P. M. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans, Direct. IMPORTER.......WILLIAMS, Master, Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo and Memphis. MOLLIE GRATZ.......PAUL, Master, Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 19th, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Merchants' Line. For Memphis, White and Arkansas Rivers. PINK VARBLE.......N. C. SELBY, Master, Will leave as above on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, M. W. SATTERWHITE, } Agents.

Regular Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet. The fine steamer NAT. WILLIAMS.......NOAH NEAL, Captain, D. H. Claxon, Clerk. Leaves Louisville for Cedar Lock on Kentucky river every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to septl6 d6 THOS. SMALL, Agent.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

NOW receiving and opening a large and well assorted stock of FALL and WINTER Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Shawls, Varieties and Notions, Underwear, &c., including everything in our line, all of which we offer at lowest possible rates, and to which we invite the attention of the city and country merchants.

T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN, Opposite Louisville Hotel. sel dtf

Louisville Chemical Works. Established 1857. Organized Jan. 1, 1870. W. A. REDMAN, Pres't. T. W. STARBIRD, Sec. R. L. PEST, Treas. [illegible] OFFICE AND LABORATORY, 12 [illegible] HIGH ST. LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS Are prepared to manufacture and supply the trade with all Chemicals Used in Medicine and the Arts, AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS [illegible] Barnum's Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Cosmetics, Toilet Articles, &c. ap5 eod6

PIANOS.

J. HIRZEN. [illegible] ROSEN.

HIRZEN & ROSEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Market street, north side, bet. [illegible], LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos [illegible] apply to the subscribers.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Furnished or unfurnished, the house now occupied by M. W. Clusky, 63 east Walnut, between East and Floyd. Apply on the premises or to PEARSON & MEDDIS. oct9 d3*

FOR RENT—A STORE-ROOM—Situated on the north side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, No. 139. For particulars apply to M. R. SCULLY, No. 139 Market st. oct8 dtf

FOR RENT—A NICE DWELLING—10 rooms on the east side of Second, between Gray and Broadway. J. D. BONDURANT. oct9 d3*

FOR RENT—ROOM—A desirable room on our third floor. J. H. HUBER, Cashier. oct9 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A two-story dwelling on Sixth street, between Broadway and York six [illegible] 6 rooms, and throughout, and good cellar. For terms apply at 256 Sixth st. oct8 d3*

FOR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—16 rooms, water and gas. House in good repair. Inquire of J. C. ELROD, at his new photograph gallery, 144 Main, above Fifth st. oct8 dtf

FOR RENT—THAT SPLENDID FAMILY RESIDENCE of Dr. Radford's, on the south side of Broadway, near Eighth street. Apply to JAMES L. BROWN, Agent, 129½ Jefferson, near Fifth. oct9 dtf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—The second and third floors of a private residence, unfurnished, all conveniences for housekeeping. Location central. Eight rooms. Address P. O. Drawer 18, or see J. N. WEST, Agent, corner Third and Main sts. [illegible]

FOR RENT—FIRST-STREET STORE-HOUSE—A four-story brick store-house on west side of First street, between Main and river, nearly opposite Galt House. Apply to J. ESTEN COOK, 118 West Main street. oct8 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSES—Those two desirable business houses, Nos. 33 and 37 East Market street, between First and Brook. These are [illegible] for family rooms if desired. Call upon Hays & Bell, adjoining, or at MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.'S, 84 and 86 West Jefferson st. oct8 dtf

FOR RENT—3 GOOD ROOMS—On Main st., between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 136 Main st. sel8 dtf

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICES AND VAULT—In Johnson's iron-front building, No. 136 south side Main, just above Fourth street; also the office above, in third story. These offices are the best in Louisville—have vault, water closet, stationary washstand, and gas, all in complete order. For terms apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 136 Main street. se9 dtf

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Large and Special Sale of Dry Goods and Clothing,

AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 21, at 10 o'clock, will positively be closed out—
70 pieces Assorted Flannel,
200 pieces Assorted Cassimere,
[illegible] Assorted Ticking,
1 bale Sheeting;
Also, 500 lots Assorted Gloves, Balmoral Skirts, Breakfast Shawls, &c.
oct19 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20, special sale of Boots and Shoes. Many desirable goods, to which the attention of merchants is called.
oct19 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Special Sale of 250 Cases of Fine Boots and Shoes,

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

FRIDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 a. m., lines of Philadelphia-made men's, boys' and youths' calf and kip boots, balmorals, custom-made congress gaiters, &c.; also, women's, misses' and children's sewed and pegged work in great variety; also, regular lines of New-England made goods.
Terms cash.
oct19 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

At Branch House, Nos. 56 and 58 Seventh st.

Special Sale of Furniture:

22 Super Rosewood Bedsteads;
26 Walnut and Oak [illegible];
16 Round-end [illegible];
12 Five-foot Marble-top Sideboards;
10 Assorted Marble-top and Plain Bureaus;

THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock. Also 20 dozen assorted chairs;
3 Parlor Sets in oil walnut;
15 rolls Carpet.
Special attention is called to this sale.
oct19 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY J. G. McNETT & CO.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock, a general assortment of new and Second-hand goods

AT AUCTION.

A splendid Brussels carpet, nearly new, cost $2 50 per yard; 3 pair silk damask curtains, cost $150; fine glass-front book-cases, cane seat and other chairs, double and single mattresses; also a very fine set of oil walnut furniture, 3 or 4 pieces, with or without a very fine spring mattress, and other goods too numerous to mention. Terms cash.
oct19 J. G. McNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Valuable Market-street Property

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock p. m., 40 feet front by 177 deep to an alley, including a two-story frame dwelling of 5 or 6 rooms, on the south side of Market street, near Twenty-fifth. The street at this point is graded and paved. Our sale of 20 building lots will take place immediately after above is sold, commencing on Twenty-fourth and Rowan streets.
oct19 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

20 Building Lots in Slevin's West End Addition

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 3½ o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, 20 fine lots on Rowan, Duncan, Harbey, and St. Xavier streets, between 24th and 26th streets. Sale to commence on the southwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Rowan streets. Terms liberal.
oct18 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Valuable Suburban Acre Property on the Shelbyville Pike

AT AUCTION.

MONDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock, 39¼ acres of level, rich garden land, all fenced, fronting immediately on the Shelbyville pike, within a short distance of Gilman's Point, and adjoining Page's School property, will be sold subdivided in two tracts of 19¾ acres each. Frame house, stable, young orchard, and spring on the land. This is fine property for a suburban residence or speculation. Omnibuses will leave our office at 2 o'clock. Seats free.
Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.
oct18 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

A No. 1 Business House and Lots AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at 4 o'clock, a two-story business house, situated on corner of 22d and Market, opposite the St. Antonius Church and School. Contains one store, 6 rooms, hall, porch, &c. Will sell house with 25 or 50 feet front; and a lot adjoining, 25 feet front; also a lot in rear of the above, 25 feet front. Sale without reserve. Terms at sale. oct18d3

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

1,000 Cases and Cartoons Boots and Shoes AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock, women's, misses' and children's goat, calf and kid balmorals; men's, boys' and youths' kip brogans; men's balmorals and Congress gaiters; 100 cases rubber kip boots.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.
H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer. oct19

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 19 and 20, at 9½ A. M., large sales dry goods, notions, carpets, hats, &c.
Also, at 12 M. each day, largest and best stock of clothing offered this season.
FRIDAY, Oct. 21, at 10 A. M., 250 cases boots and shoes. Terms cash.
oct18 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auct'rs.

PUBLIC SALES.

Tobacco Factory and Other Valuable Real Estate in Owensboro, Daviess County, Ky., for Sale.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in Owensboro, on Monday, 14th November next, the Tobacco Factory of 12 screws, sticks, &c., with brick basement and three frame stories above, belonging to the estate of the late John A. Dunlop, together with the lot on which it stands.
Also brick two-story building on same lot.
At the same time and place, a lot, 278x106, fronting on Main street, and adjoining the factory, upon which there is a two-story frame building.
Immediate possession will be given, and terms announced on day of sale.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned, Trustees.
JAMES CLARK, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN A. FAULDS, Owensboro, Ky.
oct5 d12*

Bluegrass Farm for Sale.

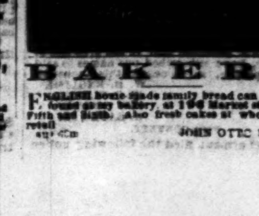
ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, 1870, I will offer at public sale my farm, which I purchased two years ago from Mrs. Ingles, situated on the Harrodsburg turnpike, 1½ miles from the court-house in Lexington, Ky. This is one of the most desirable farms in the State, no less on account of its locality and fertility of soil than its handsome improvements. The dwelling-house is of the most elegant style and finish, and cost about $20,000 before the war. The house has been freshly papered and painted inside and out, and has all the modern improvements, such as gas, water, furnaces, &c.; several brick out-buildings, stables, barn, smoke-house, corn-cribs, cisterns, wells, never-failing springs, &c. The tract consists of 300 acres, 80 of which are timbered with primeval forest trees. The place is well supplied with the choicest fruits. This tract will be sold in a body, or in three different parts of 100 acres each, to suit purchasers.
Terms—One-third cash; the remainder in 12, 18, and 24 months.
JOHN WATTS KEARNEY, Lexington, Ky.
oct5 W&Sa6wts

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Farming Implements, Crop, Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Apiary, &c.

COMPELLED by feeble health to give up farming, I will expose to public sale at my farm, 5 miles south of Louisville, near the Seventh-street turnpike road, on Thursday, Oct. 20, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock, farming implements, consisting of 1 reaping, 1 mowing, and 1 overshot threshing machine; 1 two-horse endless chain and 1 four-horse lever-power with band-jack, 1 large St. Clair hay and corn-stalk cutter, by hand or horse power; 1 Mapes' combined corn-sheller and apple-grinder; 1 hay-stacker, with horse-fork and pullies complete; 1 wheat-drill, 1 Share's harrow, 1 two-horse and 2 four-horse wagons and harness, 1 ox and 1 horse cart and harness; one and two-horse plows, harrows and cultivators; and shovel plows, 1 market wagon, a large lot of hot-bed sash, axes, hoes, &c., with other implements too tedious to mention, all of the best quality, and sufficient for successfully conducting in the best manner a large and well-regulated farm.
Also milch cows, horses, mules, and hogs. Among the horses are some excellent rockaways and brood mares, 15 or 20 hogs now nearly ready for the butchers, also thorough bred Chesters, whites and Berkshire sows and boars, very fine and of the purest and best stock in the State.
Also crop of corn, potatoes, hay, wheat, straw, &c., together with the usual assortment of household and kitchen furniture, spring and other mattresses, feather-beds of choice feathers, washstands, bureaus, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.
Also 80 or 40 stands of bees, healthy and in excellent condition, having never been affected with the ordinary diseases of the country, with a large lot of honey and glass boxes, now ready for the next swarming season.
Sale positive and without reserve, as I am compelled to quit farming—have rented out the farm, and everything must be sold regardless of price.
Terms liberal and made known on day of sale.
oct18 d4 PHILIP THORNBERRY, M. D.



BAKERY.

ENGLISH home-made family bread can always be found at my bakery, at 194 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth. Also fresh cakes at wholesale and retail.

[illegible] JOHN OTTO MUSCH

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—NEWSPAPER EMPLOYMENT—A business man (not a printer), wishing to change his employment, would like to obtain a position in the editorial or business department of a newspaper office where he can acquire some practical knowledge of journalism and earn a moderate compensation. Address [illegible] RIGHTER, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—5 shoe-makers, 3 wagon-makers, 3 [illegible], 2 cooks, 3 [illegible], 1 coachman, [illegible], 20 [illegible] hands, 5 dairymen, 10 small families for country; also, situations for clerks, salesmen, porters, collectors, &c. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—ONE FIRST CLASS SALESLADY—At the Temple of Fashion, 118 Fourth st. Best of reference required. oct18 d3

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD—An unfurnished room, with board, for a man, wife, and one child. Must be within five squares of the Nashville Depot. A place where there are no other boarders are preferred. Address W. H. B., Courier-Journal office. Reference given.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT—For the Western New York Life Insurance Co. To an efficient person a liberal contract will be given. Address J. W. GRAM & CO., No. 9 South Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. oct18 d3

WANTED—BOARDING—In a family where there are no other boarders, for a young man and wife. Location in lower part of the city, or would not object to Jeffersonville. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, A. B. Y., Courier-Journal office. oct18 d3*

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—COTTAGE—A nice cottage of 5 rooms and kitchen, either in Louisville, Jeffersonville, or New Albany. Must be in a respectable neighborhood. If house suits, will be a permanent tenant. Address "Rent," this office. oct18 d3*

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD—In a private family in the central part of the city, by a gentleman and his wife. Address A. B. C., Postoffice. oct18 d3

WANTED—TO RENT—A cottage, located south of Chestnut street and east of Fourth. References given. Address J. Z., this office. oct18 d3*

WANTED—PARTNER—A gentleman, well qualified, wants a partner with $2,500 cash to start a drug and prescription store, in a fine location in this city. To a young man wishing to engage in the above business, this is a rare chance. Address "Druggist," P. O. Box 48, Louisville, Ky. oct17 d3*

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To board and occupy one or two communicating rooms in one of the most delightful and pleasantly situated places in the county, embracing about five acres, all ornamented and beautified with all kinds of flowers and shrubbery, only one square distant from cars. The most unexceptionable references given and required. Address C. W., Commercial office, or apply at 314 Duncan street, between [illegible].

WANTED—LADIES—Five ladies to engage in a light and profitable business. Apply without delay to Miss D. WARTH, No. 116 Fourth street, up stairs. sel1 d3mwim, W&S3m

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man of good English education and regular habits; prefers the drug business, but will work at any honorable business. Address, with full particulars, S. F. C., this office. oct17 d3*

WANTED—DRUG STORE—In a growing country town, where a profitable business can be done. Address A. D. YOUNG care Beene & Boone, Louisville. oct dim*

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you need one? Girls, do you want a place? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE. Stores, private families, hotels, &c. Girls find places free. MILLER & CO., Agents. se18 dim*

WANTED—5,000 BBLS. APPLES—For distilling purposes. The highest price will be paid. Apply at JOSEPH STEIN'S, Preston-street road, sel d3m

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS AND CANVASSERS—Great inducements. Come yourself, or address, with stamp, 117 3d st., Louisville, Ky. oct d3m*

WANTED—AGENTS—In every town and city in the State of Kentucky, to sell something new. For particulars send stamp for circular. MARCH & CO., 123 Third st., Louisville, Ky. oct1 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special traveling agents each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most profitable company for agents to work. References required. Address E. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky.

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40. [illegible] to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Outfit free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. [illegible] dly

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND ROCKAWAY—Apply at 73 Chestnut st., bet. Second and Third. Price $500. oct18 d4*

FOR SALE—BONDS—TO CAPITALISTS—Four Cooper county, Mo., bonds of $500 each, bearing 10 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, only six years to run. Will sell at a fair rate if applied for soon. Apply to J. M. ROGERS, 123 Main st. oct13 d6&Wl

FOR SALE—10 SPRING WAGONS—Apply to C. SPEIR, Wagon Manufacturer, Third and Jackson st., bet. Jefferson and Green, Louisville, Ky. sel dim

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—4 HOUSES AND LOTS—In this city. Good vacant land or lots taken in part payment. For further information, call on or address, if by letter, L. E. EDDY'S drug store, on Main, No. 373, between Shelby and Campbell sts. oct18 d3

FOR SALE—MAIN-STREET LOT—26½ by 200 ft., south side of Main, between Eighth and Ninth. PEARSON & MEDDIS. oct1 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 423, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises. se26 dtf

FOR SALE—[illegible] LOT—[illegible] First and St. Catharine [illegible] St. Joseph [illegible] Catharine and St. Joseph. [illegible] PEARSON & MEDDIS, [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge street, between Second and Third streets. House contains 7 rooms; lot 50x200 feet. Also, a lot 50x200 on the northwest corner of Jackson and Breckinridge; also a lot of 69 feet on Jackson street, on the east side, between Breckinridge and Kentucky streets. Also a lot with a front of [illegible] feet on Eighteenth street, [illegible] Apply to J. G. WILSON, 123 West Jefferson street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FINE FURNACE SITES—The owners of that valuable property belonging to and known as the [illegible] Manufacturing Co., situated in Carter county, Ky., and containing twenty-two thousand (22,000) acres, more or less, of the best ore, coal, and timber lands of the Hanging Rock region, offer for sale Furnace Sites, as follows: [illegible]

BOARDING—Very handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with desirable board, in Elliott's block, corner of Second and Jefferson. oct18 d3*

STOLEN.

STOLEN—$100 REWARD—On Sunday night, Oct. 9, 1870, from Simpsonville, Ky., one mare mule, about 15 hands high, a good saddle mark under her left eye; walks a little lame in left hind foot (caused by gravel); light colored, with mane and tail shaved. A reward of $50 will be paid for the recovery of the mule, and $50 for the [illegible] recovery; or $100 for the mule and conviction of the thief. Address or call upon I. G. BYARS, Simpsonville, Ky., or MICHAEL DOLAN. oct13d3*

LOST.

LOST—LADY'S WATCH AND CHAIN—Monday morning, on Fourth-street cars, or from Courier-Journal office to Hall's Dry Goods store. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to J. H. STAUGHOLDER, Courier-Journal office. oct18 d3

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—SOW AND PIGS—On Monday, Oct. 17, 1870, one large sow and four pigs. The owner is requested to call and pay expenses and take them away, or they will be sold to pay charges. WILDY GRIFFIN (colored), [illegible]

TAKEN UP—[illegible], near the [illegible]. The owner will come forward, prove property, and pay charges. THOS. HUNT. oct18 d3*

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of DANIEL [illegible] DOONE, Bankrupt. [illegible]

Sewer and Drain Pipe

P[illegible] [illegible] Main street.